ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,137—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Augt.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 16th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August, AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 6th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 23, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on [illegible] existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 11th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 9th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage:—1 Copy, 4 annas; 2 Copies, 6 annas; and above Two *free*.

Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil postage extra.

JEWELLERY.

(LATEST DESIGNS FROM EMINENT MAKERS.)

TREACHER & Co. Invite attention to their Splendid Stock of Jewellery, which is kept Up-to-date by frequent Importation of New Patterns and Novelties from leading London Houses.

TRADE MARK.

ELECTRO-PLATE,

GUARANTEED QUALITY, WILL WEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Purchased only from the best Houses in England. This is a fact of the highest importance, as inferior and slightly plated articles may be made to have the same superficial appearance as those of good quality, and the Maker's name and reputation is therefore the only guarantee which the ordinary purchaser of Electro-Plate has of the excellence of the article he buys.

PARCELS SENT FOR SELECTION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE BEST CHOICE— "GENTS' DRESS" POPULAR PRICES—
THE BEST QUALITY— —DRESS SUITS.— SUPERIOR STYLE—
THE BEST VALUE— —VISITING SUITS.— FIT AND FINISH—
—LOUNGE SUITS.—

OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS." } BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

MADRAS.

[ESTABLISHED 1885.]

CAPITAL............Rs. 10 LAKHS.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY & RAWULPINDI.

INTERIM SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

HALF-YEAR ended 30TH JUNE, 1894.

LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.				
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	6,30,000	0	0	Cash	Rs.	5,21,477	8	4
Reserves and Rest	"	6,99,635	1	8	Government and other Authorised Securities	"	14,66,662	15	11
Deposits	"	79,94,419	15	0	Loans, Bills, Advances	"	76,58,028	4	6
Bankers' Balances	"	1,22,632	4	0	Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,33,245	1	11
Bills and Acceptances	"	4,60,947	14	0	Bills Contra, Sundries	"	2,61,636	15	2
Sundries	"	1,33,415	11	2					
Total	Rs.	100,41,050	13	10	Total	Rs.	1,00,41,050	13	10

Capital and Reserves are 21¼ per cent. of Deposits.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR

STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

170, Shaik Memon Street, near the Jooma Musjid. } **F. S. MADON & CO.,** { Chemists and Druggists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 " "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ " "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4 " "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾ " "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 " "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 " "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

LATEST
STYLES
IN
FELT
HATS
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and [illegible] in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Poona and Outstations will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Albert Edward Institute for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE, and expressing Sympathy with his Family.

All are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTEE,
COOPUSWAMY V. MUDLIAR,
FRAMJI DORABJI GHASWALA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Honorary Secretaries.

Poona, 4th August, 1894.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1893, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at the Offices of the Company, Albert Buildings, Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 6th August, 1894.

IRON SAFES AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

HEERAJI HORMUSJI ENGINEER, Iron Safe Maker and Importer of Flour Milling Machinery and Manufacturer of small and large sized Elevators, Reels, and Purifiers, Strong Single and Fire-proof Safes lined with (Abrukh) of all sizes and of real Chubb's Lock for Jewellers and Travellers.

No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET,
at D. R. Pundole's.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that TWELFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share for the year ended 30th June, 1894, has been declared and made payable on and after the 6th Day of August, 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose Names are on the Register on the 1st Instant.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

NEW AERATED DRINKS.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
"CRISP" NECTAR, an Invigorating Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CIDER, a Refreshing Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CLARET-CUP, the Ladies' Drink	1	0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of KADANDAS TILAKCHAND, KHILLANMAL TILAKCHAND, SUTRAMDAS TILAKCHAND, NUNDRAMDAS TILAKCHAND and CHANDANMAL TILAKCHAND, all lately Trading in Partnership under the Style of TILAKCHAND SUTRAMDAS, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of MULCHAND RADHAKISONDAS, trading in Bombay under the Style of NUNDRAM BEGRAJ, and DWARKADASS KHELDAS, trading under the style of KANYAMAL DWARKADAS, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Mulchand Radhakisondass and Dwarkadass Kheldas, was filed in this Honourable Court on This Day, and whereas the said Kadandas Tilakchand, Khillanmal Tilakchand, Sutramdas Tilakchand, Nundramdas Tilakchand and Chandanmal Tilakchand have been This Day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Sixth day of August, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SALLAY MOHAMED AHMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

KHADIZABAI, Widow of AHMED NOOR MOHAMED, and Mother of the said Deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 30th Day of July, 1894.
KHADIZABAI, In person.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND Equalising Fund having now for some time been formed out of Surplus Profits, to insure to Shareholders of the Bank a steady and unvarying Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon Capital, the BOARD PROPOSES to make these DISTRIBUTIONS QUARTERLY in future, instead of Half-yearly, so that in lieu of the Dividend being paid on the 1st February and 1st August, as heretofore, the Disbursements will take place on the 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, THE FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND being PAID on the 15TH OCTOBER, 1894. The Board trusts that this arrangement will meet with the approval of Shareholders.

Originality is not claimed for this procedure. The Plan has been adopted by various Banking Institutions in England, as well as elsewhere, and appears to the Board calculated to meet the convenience of many who hold Shares in the Bank. The principle of the measure was recognized by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer when dealing with the payment of Interest on reduced Consols in 1888.

This change in the date for payment of future Dividends will in no way affect or interfere with the declared policy of the Board—to set aside yearly some portion of its earnings to increase the Reserves of the Bank,—whilst the Surplus Profits of the year's working will, as usual, continue to be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting in February of each year.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next. Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpaty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth Day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three the following Immoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Asa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them in all that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing Eleven Thousand Three hundred and Eighty-one square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, wife of Sooltana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhai, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Perozbai, widow of Rustumjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon, road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-six square yards is leasehold property, held under two leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an agreement, dated Twenty-eighth May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and fifty-five square yards and sixty-two one-hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees three hundred and forty and annas eight (340-8). A portion admeasuring four hundred and fifty-five square yards of the leasehold land has been underleased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion admeasuring nine hundred and thirty-one square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-five square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Trimbuck Ramchandra Telang, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN

ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	5,763,091
1892	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Humamum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—		
First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do.	„ 2-8	
Third do.	„ 2-8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2	per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8	per line.
Second do.	„ 4½	„
Third do.	„ 2½	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. M[illegible]	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
[illegible] bart Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Acock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	102
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	80
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	490
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	56
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	930
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	51
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	850
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	730
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	~	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1 000	000	dvdRs.40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,630
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	Nil.	[illegible]
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	75
National	500	1,000	1,000		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	370
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,800	Nil	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	835
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Veuishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	152½
[illegible]reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,200
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	510	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	400	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,900
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	300	all	16	195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-10	Nominal.
China Leaf	29	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	28-6	"
Do. do. new	28-7	
Australia do.	29-1	
Bombay do.	29	
English Sovereigns	18-6	
Do. Dragons	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterment	[illegible]	
Do. 17½ do.	[illegible]	Nominal.
Carolus Dollars	[illegible]	
Mexican do.	[illegible]	
Franc pieces	[illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Thacker and Co., Limited, 5 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsees vs. Kathiawar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Benares entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Indrani, Worsley Hall, Kola, and Singapore, entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Ravenna and Japan left it yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.—The monthly "Friendly Gathering" will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Grant] Road Branch, to-night, at 8-30. The meeting is open to all, including ladies.

A MISSING WIFE.—Benjamin Moses, residing at Oomercarry, has reported that his wife Sarabai, aged twenty years, left his house on Saturday, taking with her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 13.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The Stanley Opera Company has arranged to open at the Tivoli Theatre, next Monday, for a short season, and will produce among other pieces the highly popular "My Sweetheart."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Arroyo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day. Only articles specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THEFT AT WAUDBY ROAD.—W. H. Rowe, a telegraphist, residing on the top floor of Government Telegraph Quarters, at Waudby Road, has reported to the police that sometime between 11 a.m. on Saturday and 3 p.m. on the following day, six currency notes of Rs. 20 each were abstracted from a box in his room.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—Yessoo Gangaji, residing at Antoba Wady, at Girgaum Road, has made a report that, on Saturday, his place was broken into, the lock on the door having been wrenched off, and a silver waist chain and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 54, stolen from his box, which was also forced open.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Natha Ithoo, aged forty years, a cooly, employed on board the steamer Nadir, was, on Sunday, standing near No. 2 hatch, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the hold, sustaining fractures of the left chin bone and three ribs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ameena, a woman of questionable character, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping Rukhmi, a girl, aged ten years. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced her to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.—Sonda Amir, a Rajput, and a notorious house-breaker, aged forty years, who has only recently undergone five years' rigorous imprisonment, and Sukra Gurra, a Punjabee, aged thirty-five years, also a bad character, were arrested in a sweeper's gully, at Israel Street, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, for having in their possession implements of house-breaking, and also a dagger.

BURGLARY AT TARDEO.—The house of Mr. Hormusji Cursetji, a retired Parsee merchant, at Tardeo Road, was broken into on the night of the 4th instant, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in the wall, and two locked boxes, containing several pieces of wearing apparel and a portmanteau, were carried out, and broken open in the compound at the back of the house. On making inquiries, all the clothes were found lying close to the boxes in the compound.

ESCAPE FROM A CRUEL HUSBAND—Begum, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty years, residing with her husband, at Lower Colaba, was, on Saturday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left shin bone and other injuries to her body, caused by her having jumped out of a window in her room, into the street, a distance of about thirty feet. It appears that as her husband was beating her, the woman jumped out of the window from fear. She has been progressing favourably in the hospital.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Tel-el-Kebir	Fullerton
Overture	Haydn	Auber
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Godfrey
Song	The Pilgrims' Song of Hope	Batiste
Polka	Chic	Wheeler.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 1,304 patients were treated in the month of July last. Amongst them 1,043 were Hindus, 256 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, and 3 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 268 were from Punchvati, 564 from Nasik, and 211 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 2 were from Punchavati, 238 from Nasik, and 16 from adjacent villages; 2 Parsees were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 1 was from Nasik and 2 from other villages. Twelve minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—A carriage collision occurred at half-past 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening, between two carriages belonging to Nursey Moorar Dhuramsey and Ramchunder Hurrichund Muntry, with the result that one of the shafts and the wheel of the latter vehicle were broken.—On Saturday morning, an empty carriage was being driven along Lohar Chawl, when the front portion of the carriage suddenly detached itself from the body, causing the horse to take frights and bolt with the detached portion along the road. The animal continued its mad career along Carnac Road towards the Crawford Markets, where it was stopped, after it had collided with the railings of the Alfred Theatre. The damage done to the railings was Rs. 15.

A NEW STYLE OF IRON SAFES.—It will be seen from our advertisement in another column that a new enterprize has been started by Mr. Heerajee Hormusjee, engineer in manufacturing iron safes, according to the latest discoveries. These safes can be made of any size, and the smallest size can be prepared especially for travellers. The joints of these safes are fastened by rivets of high-class iron. In order to make them fire-proof and fire-resisting, the iron sheets are lined with "abrukh" (mica). The distinguishing feature of this new enterprize is that, while the iron sheets of other safes are lined with chalk, coal-dust, and sand, and consequently are not quite fire-proof, these safes are especially prepared, and are said to be more fire-proof than those that are imported into, and made in Bombay. In addition to this, Mr. Heerajee is the first miller, who has manufactured in India and Burma new machinery for roller flour mills according to the latest pattern. He has already supplied machinery to and fitted up several flour-mills in Bombay and Lucknow. Mr. Heerajee has special facilities for the manufacture of flour-milling machinery in India according to European principles.

SMART ARREST OF THIEVES.—At 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a policeman, while doing duty at the Null Bazaar Police Chowkey, noticed two men passing along the road. One of them was carrying a basket on his head, as if he was a coolie, while the other appeared to be leading the way. The man carrying the basket on being told to stop by the policeman, threw the basket on the ground, and both of them ran away. The sepoy chased them, and raised an alarm, which brought another sepoy on the scene, with whose assistance he succeeded in arresting the man who was carrying the basket, the other man escaping for the time being. On the basket being searched it was found to contain gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 498, the property of Toolsidas Itcharm, a goldsmith, having his shop at 2nd Bhoiwada. From an inquiry it appeared that the two accused, whose names were Krishna Daji and Eboo Adam, had a short time previous to their arrest, broken into the goldsmith's shop, the entrance having been effected by removing an iron bar from a window, facing a sweeper's gully. On the inquiry being continued, the second offender was also subsequently arrested.

ANOTHER ABKARI CASE DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Damji Gangji, a grain-dealer, having his shop at Abdul Rahiman Street, was charged at the instance of Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession 195 tolas of ganja, in contravention of section 43, Clause *f* of the Abkari Act V. It appears that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Fazoolakhan, of the Abkari Department, in company with police constable Mr. Merchant, proceeded to the accused's shop, at Abdul Rahiman Street, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, and having entered the place, asked him whether he had any bhang or ganja, to which he replied in the negative. The officers thereupon desired him to open a parcel, which they found lying on a bench in front of him. Accused declined to do so, stating that the parcel belonged to a customer, who had been to the shop a short time previously and who had left it temporarily in his charge. The officers, thereupon, opened the parcel, and found that it contained ganja, weighing 195 tolas, or about lbs 5. Accused was taken into custody and the whole case was placed before Mr. Rustom. The evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution having been recorded, a grain merchant corroborated the statement made by the accused before the inspectors. At this stage Mr. Rustom informed the magistrate that after the case had been placed before him, he consulted Mr. J. M. Campbell, and they came to the conclusion that it was a purely got-up one. When the officers entered the shop, the accused made no attempt to conceal the parcel, which was lying in front of him, and the description given by the witness for the defence about a Parsee, who accompanied the Mahomedan to the accused's shop, tallied with that given by the informant to the inspector. The magistrate acquitted the accused, remarking that it was undoubtedly a trumped-up case.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

COOVERJEE HEERJEE AND OTHERS VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE plaintiffs' carrying on business as brokers, prayed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs, 14,949 12 5 and Rs. 3,462 7 9, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 18th July 1893, The Hon, Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messers. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Corporation.

For plaintiffs stated that, since the year 1889, they had been employed as agents or brokers on behalf of the defendants to purchase immoveable properties in Bombay, which were required for the improvement of the city, on the terms that they were to receive a commission or brokerage of 2 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money of each property. Sometimes ago a scheme was proposed on behalf of the Corporation for making several new roads near the old Race Couse at Byculla, and in the beginning of the year 1891, two plans were handed to the plaintiffs by direction of the Municipal Commissioner. One of the plans showed seven proposed new roads between the Arthur and Ripon Roads, and the plaintiffs were instructed on behalf of the defendants to purchase any land necessary for the roads at a rate not exceeding rupees three per square yard. The other plan showed seven proposed new roads to be made between the Ripon Road and the Haines Road and the De Lisle Road; and the plaintiffs were instructed to buy land necessary for the road at rates not exceeding rupees four per square yard. They were directed, as they had been on previous occasions, if possible, to make the purchases in such a manner that it might not be known that the municipality were the real purchasers, as it was considered that the purchases might thereby be effected more cheaply. The plaintiffs accordingly purchased eleven pieces of land for the defendants and were paid brokerage at the rates aforesaid. Three plots necessary for the road shown on the first of the plans remained to be purchased, two of them belonging to Bai Motliba and one to Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama During the years 1891, 1892, and parts of 1893, the plaintiffs frequently saw the owners, spent a great deal of their time and made great exertions in endeavouring to induce them to sell their land at the rate aforesaid; and ultimately they agreed to sell the plots at rupees three per square yard. The purchase money of the plots of Bai Matlibai amounted to Rs. 7-47 4-89, and their brokerage due to the plaintiffs amounted to Rs. 14,949-12-5. The purchase money of the plot of Muncherji Framji Cama amounted to Rs. 173, 124, and this brokerage due to the plaintiffs was Rs. 3,462-7-9. The defendants had refused to pay to plaintiffs the said sum or my part thereof' The plaintiffs said they would if necessary, seek to recover the said sums as money payable for works, labours, and attendance as brokers or agents of the defendants, and for commission and reward due to them from the defendants The Municipal Corporation, in their written statements, denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof' The statement in the plaint were not correct. The plaintiff Heerjee Hunsraj had acted as broker for the defendants in respect of certain purchases of land within the last four years, and not the plaintiffs. The defendants did not agree to pay a commission or brokerage of two per cent as alleged. Heerjee Hunsraj was paid for his services in respect of purchases effected through him, but not at the rate of two per cent. The defendants denied that the agreements with Bai Motlibai and Mencherjee Framjee Cama were induced by the plaintiffs or any of them; and they denied that plaintiffs were entitled to any brokerage or remuneration in respect thereof. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE above match came off last Saturday on the Parsee Gymkhana grounds, ending in a draw. True sportsmanlike spirit was displayed by the captain of the Elphinstonians when he granted a quarter-of-an hour more to the opposite party to decide the game, although circumstances were unfavourable to the Elphinstonians. The following are the full score :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

S Muller, c and b Dalal	27
K Kharas, c Dalal, b Kanga	11
K Engineer, b Kanga	12
Prof Covernton, b Dalal	5
S Davar, l b-w, b Dalal	3
S Mehta, b Davar	2
B Karani, run out	3
M Davar, not out	28
Murzban, not out	13
Bacon } to bat	
Kave	
Extras	16
Total	120

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S Spencer, c Kave, b Kharas	40
D Kanga, c Bacon, b Muller	38
D Dubash, not out	14
Dalal, b Muller	0
E Davar, b Muller	12
D J Tata, not out	8
The rest did not bat	
Extras	7
Total	119

SOCIAL C. CLUB VS. LORD RIPON C. CLUB.

A match was played on Sunday, the 5th instant, between the Social C. Club and the Lord Ripon C. Club, in which the former defeated the latter. Owing to the good bowling of Messrs. M. Powwalla and S. G. Joshi, the latter only made 58 runs, while the Socialists made 60 runs with the fall of six wickets. Thus the Socialists won the match by two runs with their five players not out. Mr. Bapuji for the Lord Ripon Club made a good score of 18 runs, while Messrs. H. Siganporia, K. T. Bhatia, and S. G. Joshi made 18, 14, and 9, not out.

POLO.

THERE will be a game, to-day, on the maidan, at 5-15 p.m. :—

COLOURS.		WHITES.
Prevost Graham Malleson Birkett	vs.	Griffith Procter Fairclough Enthoven
Prevost Graham Steel Fairclough	vs.	Griffith Milton Raymond Francis
Prevost Graham Enthoven Birkett	vs.	Steel Fairclough Procter Ferguson
Prevost Graham Steel Fairclough	vs.	Griffith Milton Procter Francis
Ellwood Birkett Enthoven	vs.	Procter Ferguson Malleson

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CIVILIANS VS. MILIARY.

Play among the above teams will commence at 5-20 p.m., sharp. The following will play for the Civilians :—Back, G. F. Lund; three-quarter backs, P. G. Clarke, L. Hudson, W. H. Cole, and J. G. Walter; half-backs, Kelly and H. E. John; forwards, J. G. Coverton, E. S. White, E. Good, W. A. Bulkley, H. O. Coates, T. H. Thorburn, J. W. Roberts, and J. W. Manly.

THE historic name of Festetics now appears in the Werkerle Cabinet at Vienna as that of the Minister of Agriculture. The advance of education (as the *Globe* remarks) will probably prevent his being spoken of in England as Count Fiddlesticks, a name and title by which his relation, the Ambassador, was usually announced in London drawing-rooms.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. S. B. Katrak, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

In submitting their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1894, your directors have the pleasure to state that the year's operations have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,488-10-10. This result you will consider as satisfactory, taking into consideration the keen competition both at Khamgaum and Jalgaum. Your directors regret that they are unable to recommend payment of any dividend, as they deem it necessary for the interest of the company to wipe off first the heavy debts, which absorb annually all the profits earned by the company. The press at Jalgaum, on which there has been a heavy outlay, has not proved to be a lucrative concern, inasmuch as on account of the very keen competition prevailing at that place, the pressing charges had to be reduced to such an extent that they hardly left any *margin* for profits, and consequently your directors deemed it advisable to close that factory instead of working the same at a loss. The Jalgaum factory has become a source of anxiety to your directors, as it is not at all remunerative, and as they have to pay heavy interest on the borrowed capital, and in addition to maintain a regular staff, your directors are considering the best mode of remedying this state of affairs and the result of their deliberation will be communicated to the shareholders hereafter. The total export from Khamgaum district was 48,351 bales, out of which 5,788 bales passed through your factory at that place. The ginning factory was in full swing during the year under report and has ginned 4,161 bogas.

After great efforts your agents succeeded in bringing about a pressing and ginning amalgamation at Khamgaum for two years and at Jalgaum for one year only, with all the pressing companies, with the exception of the Prince of Wales and the new Mofusil Company, Limited, which did not join. The pressing charges had in consequence to be kept very low. The said amalgamation agreement of the Jalgaum Press has also expired on 30th June 1894. The expenses have been curtailed as much as possible, and even the permanent staff of all the factories has been reduced. The machinery is in excellent working order. It is with deep regret that your directors have to record the melancholy death of their colleague Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha. Dr. Divecha had been a most active member of the Board for several years past, and his untimely death is a great loss to the Company. Mr. Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel has been appointed to fill up the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Dr. Divecha which appointment you will be asked to confirm. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will be asked to appoint an auditor or auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said : Gentlemen,—Your secretaries have sent you as usual, printed copies of the directors' report, and the audited accounts of the company for the period ending 30th June, 1894. So with your permission, I beg to suggest, that the report and the accounts may be taken as read. It is satisfacaory to observe, gentlemen, that the year's operations have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,488; and this result is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of your agents, to whom our best thanks are due. I can bear testimony to the fact that Mr. R. F. Wadia leaves no stone unturned in bringing to settlement the amalgamation matter with the representatives of the other press factories, both at Khangaum and Jalgaum, and were it not for the cordial support that the representatives of other factories gave to your agents, I doubt very much that we would have derived such a satisfactory result. We must therefore express at this opportunity our heartfelt thanks to those gentlemen who have so cheerfully given their co-operation and support to your agents. As regards payment a dividend, it has been brought to my notice after the issue, of the report by your agents that you all are anxious to get something in the shape of a dividend. Now, gentlemen, I shall indeed be very glad to comply with your wishes, but as business men and moving daily in mercantile circles, we must take a broad view of this question. From my personal experience and observation I may state with some authority that several companies working with borrowed capital, and with heavy interest to pay, have come to grief, and were obliged to be wound up either voluntarily or by the court. I do not believe that you would wish that your company should share the same fate. It is our duty to guard against all contingencies, and as prevention is better than cure, I would beg of you to consider well before coming to any conclusion. Our debts must be first wiped off. You will find in the profit and loss account an item of Rs. 9,599, paid as interest, and for the purpose of putting our Company on a sound and equitable footing, your directors have deemed it advisable for the interest of the company to utilise this amount in payment and reduction of debt, to which we hope you will give your consent. Your directors have stated in their report that the Jalgaum factory has become a source of anxiety to them. Gentlemen, it is more to be regretted that a factory in which great hopes of success were entertained, should prove a losing concern. That Jalgaum was the suitable place for putting up a press factory was duly established by the fact that three other presses were erected there after our factory was built, but it is on account of too many presses there, that competition became very keen, and the pressing charges were reduced to such a level that your directors deemed it advisable to close the factory rather than work it at a loss. Your directors are contemplating the best mode to remedy this state of affairs, the result of which will be shortly communicated to you. In conclusion I beg to thank you gentlemen for giving me a patient hearing. As far as I am concerned personally I shall be glad to do anything that may lead to the interest and welfare of the company, and I would urge upon you the necessity of helping your directors in writing off first the debts and then assure you, your company will be on a sound footing and the quotation of your shares in the market is sure to rise. The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 7½ per share, free of income tax, was declared payable on and after the first proximo. The appointment of Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel made by the board as a director in place of Dr. Framjee D. Divecha deceased, was confirmed. Mr. Shapoorjee B. Katrak, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee Divecha was appointed auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and agents of the company for their careful management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

12-94—J C Cama—Vazirbai vs Adumjee Ookabhoy—Balkrishna, V N and K.

For Consent Decree.

177-94—Wadia and G—Manibhai vs Manglibai alias Maneckbai—Little, S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakerdas, D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—Manganlal, L Shroff.
117-94—Mathubhai and J—Bai Mankooverbai vs Atmaram Trimbuck Kharker.
277-94—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and others vs Datoobhai Jetha and another—Payne, G and S.
281-94—Mathubhai and J—Gopiram Thankerdas and another vs Heralal Ram Kisson and others.
284-94—Mathubhai and J—Bhai Saheb Ebrahimjee Vajibudin vs Mullajee Saheb Mahomedbhai Borabedin and others.
309-94—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Nanchand and others vs Lalchand Bakhatram and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.
403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.
344-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hassanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and another—Payne, G and S.
519-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne, G and S.
356-91—Craigie, L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampertab Sumruthrai and another—Payne, G and S.
136-93—Tyebjee, D P and C—Goswamie Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj vs Babu Dewnathsingh—K D Shroff.
622-92—K D Shroff—Babu Dewnathsingh vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee, D P and C
183-93—Payne, G and S—Paladdas Soobkurn vs Ramjee Raojee Jambikar and others—Dikshit and H.
661-92—Payne, G and S—Goolam Sumar bin Wali Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Esmail and others.

THE Press, from various points of view, have criticised Lord Rosebery's refusal on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to dine the with the Lord Mayor; but it is a pity (as the World says) that the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Chief Magistrate was not printed, as it would at once have silenced those critics who saw in the reply only an intention to insult the city. So far from that being the case Lord Rosbery looked forward to the civic festival of November 9 next to meet the citizens and attributed entirely to the pressure of public business and to the constant sittings of Parliament the reluctance of Ministers to attend an earlier banquet.

THE WAZIRI BORDERS.

THE delimitation of the Waziri border from Domandi on the Gomul river to Laram Peak on the Kuram boundary will take place in the autumn. The following troops, which are detailed for the delimitation escort, will be concentrated at Dehra Ismail Khan on October 1st, under the command of Colonel Turner, late Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Infantry :—One squadron 1st Punjab cavalry; No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; 3rd Sikhs; 20th Punjab Infantry; 1st battalion 1st Gurkhas; No. 16 and sections A and B of No. 23 Native Field Hospitals. The following troops will be held in readiness to form a reserve :—The Border Regiment at Multan; one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry; No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; 4th Punjab Infantry; and 38th Dogras, all at Dehra Ismail. The 19th Punjab Infantry also will be held in readiness to move from Multan to Dehra Ismail, if necessary Baggage and tents on field service scale will be taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, Intelligence Branch, will probably be Brigade-Major to Colonel Turner, while the other officers likely to be employed are Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Kohat, as Principal Medical Officer, Major Wahab, of the Survey Department, and Captain Wharry, of the Commissariat Department. These delimitation operations are the outcome of the Durand agreement with the Amir of Kabul, and His Highness will send a representative with a strong escort to co-operate with our officers. The British representative has not yet been named; but Mr. Fryer would seem to be indicated as exactly the man for the work, if his services are not required elsewhere. He has exceptional experience of the Derajat borderland, and his presence there would have a marked effect on the tribesmen. It is necessary to have a strong escort, as the malcontent sections of the Waziris might be tempted to make mischief unless a force were handy to coerce them. Last week some of them murdered three sowars of the Zhob Valley tribal levy, who had been escorting a dak. This was between Kajuri Kach and Mogal Kote on the Gomul route. The sowars did not return to their post at the usual time, and on a detachment going out, two were found lying dead and the third was missing. The raiders had carried off the men's rifles, and disappeared without leaving any clue. Outrages of this kind cannot be permitted, and if in October the Waxiris show their teeth again, a force will be available to punish them. When our boundary is formally marked well beyond the Waziri hills, the tribesmen will see they are at our mercy. They have had singular forbearance shown towards them, as the headmen have professed loyalty to the Government; but if the maliks are not able to restrain the bad characters, coercion must be trieed. The Amir is at one with the Indian Government in desiring to secure peace on the frontier.—*Pioneer*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T E Gillett, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain G F Withers, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Karachi, 3rd August, brought a general cargo and 34 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,173 tons, Captain J L Black, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool, 10th July, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Hamburg, 23rd June, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE P and O Co's s s Japan, 2,795 tons, Captain V W Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, 13th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Stable, Mr A Anderson, Mr Roberts, and Mr James.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 14th July, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mr S W Russell, Captain W G Rowe, Mr F F Cassumalli, Mr H W H Nemazi. From Sydney—Miss J R Brandon, Sergt Instructor Chapman, Lieut H C Macdonald. From Colombo—Mr R Bomonjee, Mr C C Manekton. From different ports—10 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Karachi	9-8	F Muir & Co
C	Stolzenfels	1964	Hanssen	Hamburg	8-8	Glade & Co
D	Arroyo	2317	Samuel	Japan	7-8	Tata & Sons
E	Benares	1984	Schoufeldt	Calcutta	7-8	J Mackintosh
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Calcutta	7-8	Haji Cassum
N	Arapahoe	3134	Simpson	Hamburg	18-8	P M & Co
Q	LaSeyne	1152	Blano		9-8	Messageries Co
Alongside K—						
	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	3148	McGarvin	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G&Co
3	Singapore	2341	Ottavio	Genoa	N F	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	10-8	P & O Co
6	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	8-8	P & O Co
7	Melpomene	1843	Bretich	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyd
8	Indrani	3337	Curkill	Marseilles	N F	K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2073	Jones	Liverpool	7-8	E Bates & Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Kola	492	Russell	Kurrachee	N F	Mackenzie
16	Bormida	1499	E De Negri	China	8-8	C Barboro

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Teredo 304 }
H B Mudlark 302 } B P Trust.
" Snipe 302 }

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Hydaspes (s)	Gordon	Brindisi, July 22.
	Ravenna (s)	Cole	Shanghai, July 14.
	Japan (s)	Hall	London, July 13.

The Steamer Pachumba, Captain Gillett, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Karachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore for Genoa, &c.
" Benares for Madras and Calcutta.
" Japan for China, &c.
" Lawada for Coast Ports and Calcutta.
" Pachumba for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
2	Minto s	Downes	Rangoon, July 12.
	Manora s	Henderson	London, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 2.—Steamers Barrister, Darius and Kangra.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 4.

Scott, 2nd Lt, Bo, attached 10th B L I, on leave, from Satara.

AUGUST 5.

Parry, Capt, Ms, R A. on furlough, from Hingoli.

AUGUST 6

Swanson, Capt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, off leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt-Col, Bengal Ord Dept, off leave, from England.
Phillips, Vety Major, Bengal, A W D, off leave, from England
Macdonald, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S High, on leave, from Australia.
Lloyd, Major, Bengal, R E. from leave, from England.
Lockhart, Sir Lt-Col, Bengal Army, from leave, from England.
Nathan, Lt, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.
Rowe, Capt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Japan.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 6.

Phillips, Vety-Major, Bengal, A V D, from leave, to Mian Mir.
Campbell, Lt-Col, Bengal Ord Dept, from leave, to Ferozepore.
Sargent, Lt, Bo Inft, on leave, to Poona.
Lockhart, Sir Lt-Genl, Bengal Army, from leave, to Abbottabad.
Lloyd, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th August, 1894.

The following Drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th August, 1894.

The following Drills will be held on the dates stated below :—

1. At Head-Quarters—6 p.m., to-day, Tuesday, the 7th.—Sword Exercise for Officers.
2. Town Hall—9 p.m., Wednesday, the 8th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
3. 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—7 to 9 a.m., Friday, the 10th—Revolver Practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 41	47 84	49 68	43 69
Monday, Aug. 6th	0 83	0 2	0 25	0 4
Total	62 24	47 86	49 93	43 73
Total fall to August 6th, 1893	61 77	52 12	50 58	51 14
Total fall to August 6th, 1892	44 43	40 83	38 78	39 32

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·494	W	3	93·5	82·0	65	..	12·64	—2·05
Agra	29·506	S W	4	96·5	78·7	68	..	8·34	—7·48
Cawnpore	29·539	W N W	3	82·3	77·6	97	0·72	22·69	...
Allahabad	29·489	W N W	7	81·2	77·3	95	0·76	33·22	+13·39
Jhansi	29·539	W	4	90·6	77·2	75	...	22·86	+2·31
Jacobabad	29·392	E S E	6	104·4	80·6	69	...	0·15	—1·72
Karachi	29·595	W S W	20	85·5	77·8	82	...	18·63	+14·19
Jeypore	29·535	W S W	8	94·1	76·4	68	...	12·42	—1·56
Ajmere	29·571	S W	9	87·9	75·6	82	...	14·02	+2·79
Deesa	29·585	W S W	18	86·7	75·5	84	..	16·19	+1·29
Ahmedabad	29·626	W S W	4	89·2	77·1	82	...	38·86	
Bhuj	29·559	S W	23	85·4	75·9	78	...	26·24	+16·45
Rajkot	29·606	W S W	17	87·9	75·7	80	..	44·50	+24·89
Veraval	29·637	W S W	19	82·0	79·3	87	...	24·37	
Neemuch	29·605	S S W	14	81·7	70·2	77	...	14·86	—1·16
Indore	29·624	W	7	81·5	72·6	88	0·08	15·95	—1·21
Saugor	29·577	N W	6	84·3	71·6	89	...	43·93	+17·69
Jubbulpore	29·573	W NW	4	84·9	73·6	82	...	33·15	—1·17
Hoshangabad	29·599	S W	3	85·3	74·7	91	0·05	25·51	—0·68
Khandwa	29·622	W	7	84·2	74·7	88	0·25	23·64	+7·65
Raipur	25·561	W S W	8	85·3	74·6	92	0·55	32·02	+3·86
Nagpur	29·599	W	9	89·3	75·1	77	0·02	22·78	—3·03
Amraoti	29·631	W	10	85·6	72·8	84	0·06	25·66	+6·65
Akola	29·633	W	10	87·0	74·7	80	0·06	19·51	+1·30
Surat	29·649	W	F	86·5	78·6	83	...	36·48	+6·68
Malegaon	29·646	W	21	85·9	72·6	68	0·01	8·87	—1·03
Bombay	29·703	W S W	21	84·8	77·6	83	0·16	43·56	—5·56
Poona	29·695	W	18	84·9	70·9	86	0·12	12·41	+0·02
Aurangabad	29·720	W S W	8	80·4	79·2	85	0·29	8·29	...
Sholapur	29·707	W S W	13	87·7	71·0	82	...	4·53	...
Ratnagiri	29·727	S S W	9	83·9	77·9	85	0·05	72·05	—0·44
Belgaum	29·738	W	24	75·3	67·3	92	0·51	32·46	+5·30
Goa	29·736	N W	14	84·1	77·4	87	0·21	63·42	...
Karwar	29·766	E N E	5	84·2	76·1	84	0·24	62·28	—19·18
Mangalore	29·791	S W	1	81·3	74·4	93	3·82	71·66	—3·23
Calicut	29·831	W	7	81·7	73·6	92	0·70	67·98	+1·18
Cochin	29·871	Calm	M	82·7	71·7	93	0·88	43·76	—9·35
Bangalore	29·786	W S W	10	83·3	65·3	83	0·01	7·08	—1·31
Secunderabad	29·688	W	9	87·1	71·4	83	0·02	6·21	—6·10
Masulipatm	29·651	N W	8	97·1	79·1	75	0·01	7·21	—4·96
Bellary	29·735	W	13	92·4	74·4	66	...	1·94	—2·09
Cuddapah	29·713	W	...	94·1	77·4	64	...	11·80	+2·71
Madras	29·707	W S W	7	93·0	76·0	69	...	6·16	—0·74
Coimbatore	29·795	S W	6	90·4	71·3	84	...	1·44	—1·43
Trichinopoly	29·763	W NW	8	100·1	76·8	67	0·12	3·81	+0·19
Negapatam	29·746	W	10	96·0	77·7	64	...	0·51	—4·16
Colombo	29·865	W S W	11	84·0	76·0	75	0·08	13·77	+0·19
Aden	29·808	S W	13	89·3	78·3	77	...	0·07	—0·05

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·78 (61·75); G. T. H.=0·20 (48·76); St. G. H.=0·25 (49·93); C. P.=0·16 (43·56).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Rajkot and 20 at Veraval, Neemuch and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Agra and Masulipatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65 at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. About an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore and Cochin, nearly three-quarters of an inch at Calicut, Cawnpore and Allahabad, about half-an-inch at Belgaum, and light to moderate showers at Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about one and half times steeper than usual, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about average; conditions are hence favourable for rain on the whole of the west Coast, more particularly on the Malabar Coast. In all other districts except Sind, locally scattered showers are probable. Since yesterday the pressure difference between Aden and Colombo has decreased considerably, and the monsoon is likely to fall still lighter in the Arabian Sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG 6.

Monday's observations : The pressure has increased slightly in Northern India and decreased in the Peninsula. This is a marked tendency, to the formidation of depression in the North-West angle of the Bay and the winds have shifted to the usual cyclonic directions at Saugor Island and Falsepoint. Winds hence have fallen off, and the rain is decreasing temporarily in Bengal. Moderate to heavy falls have been reported in some parts of the East and North Bengal and Lower Burma; and light to moderate rain in South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the North-West-Provinces. Bogra reports five inches, Mymensingh and Tavoy four, Dehra, Simla, and Ranikhet; three, Bahaich Barully and Jalpaigura, two inches of rain. Winds continue in North Bombay and Konkan coasts and moderately strong winds in the Deccan. Light to moderate rain has fall on the west coast, and light showers in the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·651
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement: Wind in 24 hours*	499
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	0·41
" year	43·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th Aug.	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

"TRUTH" hears that the Queen proposes taking a forthnight's cruise in the Victoria and Albert in September if the weather is favourable. The Queen would join the Royal yacht at Oban, cruise along the West Coast and among the Inner Hebrides, and then proceed through the Caledonian Canal to Inverness. This (it is added) is an expedition which has been long been contemplated by Her Majesty, who will pay a visit to the Duke of Argyll at Inverary Castle in the course of her trip. The Queen will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise; and Prince Henry of Battenburg's yacht, the Shiela is to cruise with the Victoria and Albert.

A CONTRIBUTOR to a French periodical, who has apparently a touch of superstition in his character concerning numbers, points out that the unfortunate President Carnot was throughout his life under the influence, so to say, of the figure seven. He was born in 1837, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1857, He became President of the Republic in 1887, in virtue of the seventh article of the Constitution. On May 17 in the present year he presided at the centenary fetes at the Ecole Polytechnique. He died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the seventh year of his presidency. In the carriage in which he was seated when assassinated these were, including the driver, &c., seven persons, the crime being committed on a Sunday, the seventh day of the week, by Caserio, an Italian, there being respectively seven leters in these two words. To conclude this list of sevens, it it pointed out that M. Carnot's remains were laid in the tomb in the seventh month of the year and on the seventh day after the murder was committed.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATHERAN.—"JEWAJEE HALL," TO LET, occupied last Hot weather by John Griffiths, Esq., School of Arts. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality. Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—At Apollo Street, Fort.—Valuable and Neat New Designed Household FURNITURE, made by Madras Workmen, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other large buyers.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED, IN PARIS, by a FRENCH GENTLEMAN knowing English and the Buying of French Goods, the Management for an Indian Firm, who would have its own Office in Paris to buy or sell without a Commissionaire. Highest References. Write: PINCHOU, 6, Rue Mornay, Paris.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WANTED, a Scholastic APPOINTMENT, immediately, by an English University GRADUATE. Ten years' Experience at Home and abroad. English Literature and French. Apply ARTIUM MAGISTER, care of this Office.

WANTED, a Thoroughly Qualified MANAGER for a Sugar Factory in Southern India. Liberal Terms will be given. Preference will be given to a Pupil of Martineau's. Address "O. M. O.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z"., care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 13 per year.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.,

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............. Rs 6.
Packing and Posage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 4,330 BAGS OF RANGOON HALVA RICE, AT KARNAC BUNDER.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7 instant, at 4 p. m., by order of Memon Haji Adam Sidick, Esq., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Shamji Tejpal—

1,310 Bags of Rangoon Rice, marked H A H A H H
2,098 do. do. do. H A H A H A H
573 do. do. do. H A H A
319 do. do. do. red.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, August 7, 1894. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Merally Currumsey—
Ex s. s. Stolzenfels.
M C-1-5—five cases 75 dozen brass spring candle lamps.
On account of the concerned—
17 cases bar soap.
40 drums each, ½ cwt. soft soap.
8 K O hanging lamps, sunlight.
By order of the concerned and on account of the consignee—23 cases seed beads in 50 bundles.
AT 2 P.M.
The property of a gentleman—
One big powerful and handsome Australian black horse, goes in harness. To be seen by giving previous notice.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PRINTING INK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
On account of the concerned—
3 cases containing very superior black printing ink.

SALE OF IRON AND STEEL HOOPS.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows:—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Morarjee Runchordas—
Ex s. s. Gutenfels—
No. 501—100 bundles each ½ cwt. 22 pieces ¾" broad, 29 feet long, Belgian hoops.
No. 502—50 bundles each ½ cwt, 26 pieces, 24 feet long, ¾" broad, do. do.
No. 503—300 bundles do. do.
Weighing in all 11 tons and 5 cwt.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 7, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.

SATURDAY'S latest market news by wire was chronicled in our report under that evening's date: and no further telegrams though Reuter, calling for notice in this column, are since to hand.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	226,963
" " Branches...	"	"	7,87,239
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	233,785
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,165,881
Other Authorized "		"	165
Loans	"	"	945,475
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	"	"	172,214
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	107,579
Cash..............................	Dec.	"	14,21,281

With trade about as dull as it well could be in most of its leading branches and with less demand for monetary accommodation in the market generally, the Presidency Bank reduced its rates by one per cent. last Thursday; and the statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an addition to the Cash Balance of some 14¼ lakhs, at 226¾ lakhs. This increase on the Balance about represents the falling off trade requirements in the week under notice which had aggregated about 13¼ lakhs, brought about by some addition to Private Deposits, a considerable diminution in Loans, and a slight decrease in Bills Discounted, and comparing with a curtailment in the trade demand of 19 3-4 lakhs in the week preceding. The present return discloses withdrawals, from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, to the extent of over 10 lakhs; but this was more than met by a further realization of Government Securities.

COTTON has been quiet market here to-day; but prices are all unchanged. The day's Sales sum up only 650 bales, of which Exporters bought 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 174; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 157; the Mills taking 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 162; and Bengal, at Rs. 153-60 per candy.

No more rain fell in the districts of the Broach and Dhollera Cotton circles between the middle of last week, and the despatch of the usual official telegrams this morning, and resowing was finished at Broach, while it was still going on at Wadwan and Bhownugger. Crop prospects were generally good, the late excessive rain notwithstanding; but a continuance of fine weather was needed for the satisfactory progress of the plants. In the Bengal and Oomra circles there had been a further light fall of rain, and the crop was flourishing in all the districts of both, though at Cawnpore, on the former, the plants needed more rain.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been in but limited demand for shipment, and both markets have been quiet in tone, prices being without change for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	941	bales.
Wheat..............................	1,993	cwts.
Linseed	2,069	"
Rapeseed	675	"
Groundnuts	2,051	"
Castorseed..........................	4,097	"

FREIGHTS.—The Madelini (s) to be ready for loading next week, has been taken by speculators for the usual picked ports, at 17s., for one port, or 17s. 6d., per ton, for two ports. Relets in ready steamers have been offering again more freely, and have been obtainable at about 6d. per ton below last rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d., for three months' sight Credits, at which rates we have heard of but a very limited business passing either way. From Calcutta we hear that rates opened at 1s. 0 7/8d., for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 1-16 for six months' sight Credits, and, later on advanced to our level, at which we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1d.	"
Francs	do.	1·36½	"

with Bank drawing rates the same ready and forward; and 1s. 1 1-32d. quoted for forward Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, at rates for Fours, after opening at 103 1-16 for Money, and 102 15-16 for Account, advanced to 103 3-16, and 103, buyers, in the two positions, respectively, leaving off at the enhanced quotations; with 102¾ to 103 named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain quiet, but generally steady; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a decline of New Great Eastern of Rs. 20; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 3½ in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 each in Central India and Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations. Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 7½ higher. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 5.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 4, compared with the Statement of July 28, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	July 28. Rs.	August 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	56,04,285	53,77,322
Do. do. at Branches	51,57,372	43,70,133
Other Deposits	2,93,41.71	2,95,74,856
Post Bills	6,211	6,720
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,83,452	26,20,613
Rs. ..	5,79,92,391	5,66,49,644
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	92,72,330	81,06,257
Cash Credits on do. do.	62,70,916	56,57,453
Loans do. do. do.	1,29,47,776	1,20,02,301
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	76,07,772	74,35,558
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80,631		
Applied in reduction .. ,, 2,85,000		
	3,95,601	3,95,631
Stamps, &c.	17,807	23,368
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,19,855	3,27,434
Cash and Currency Notes	2,12,60,361	2,26,81,642
Rs. ..	5,79,92,391	5,66,49,644

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.

The Chinese notify they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language may now be accepted for Chinese offices.

Telegrams for those Offices in China which are not offices of the cable companies and are marked post Shanghai or Hongkong are forwarded to destination by Great, Northern and Eastern Extension companies without those companies accepting any responsibility.

Amoor route interrupted between Nertschinsk and Stretinsk.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritus at noon on Saturday the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	5	...	61	3
Teheran	6	2	28 p.m.	..	18
Suez	6	2	15 p.m.	..	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	4
" Karachi........	...	25	...	1
" Madras........	...	20	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

PORBANDAR.

MARRIAGE.

HEALING—MANNING—July 5, at St. Mary's Church, Abergavenny, by the Rev. Canon Capel, Vicar, Alfred Ernest, eldest son of the late Alfred Healing, of Southwick Park, Tewkesbury, to Sarah Grace Donne, youngest daughter of William Woodward Manning, J. P., Monmouthshire.

BELGAUM.

DEATH.

MURRAY—July 23, at Belgaum, of cholera, Hugh Charles, eldest son of Hugh Murray, Esq., Depy. Conservator of Forests, aged 5 years and 5 months.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CUBITT—July 10, at 45, Romford-road, Startford, wife of A G Cubitt, P and O Co, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMIN, MORGAN—July 18, at Christ Church, Ealing, John Knill Kinsman Benjamin, MRCS, LRCP, of Dorrington, near Shrewsbury, youngest son of the late Frederick Benjamin, of Rio de Janeiro and London, to Alice Sophia, youngest daughter of the late James Hungerford Morgan, of Mangalore, India.

FORREST, MACKAY—July 12, at 2, Pine-terrace, Broughty Ferry, by the Rev. George Elmslie Troup, Broughty Ferry, assisted by the Rev James Philip, Carnoustie, Andrew Forrest, manager National Bank of India, Mandalay, to Annie, third daughter of George Mackay, contractor.

MANVILLE, WALLIS—July 12, at St Woolo's, Newport, Mon, Edward Manville, Esq, M I E E, of The Walsingham House, Piccadilly, to Maude Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles T Wallis, Esq, JP, of Chesterhome, Newport, Monmouth, and Calcutta.

MARSHALL, WATKINS—July 9, at All Saints', Rainford, John Marshall, manager of the Metropolitan Bank, Cardiff Docks, to Mary Macdonald (Lillie), widow of the late Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, Solicitor, Calcutta.

NORRIS, ANNESLEY—July 17, at Holy Trinity, Bedford, William Norris, third son of the late Captain William Norris, Rifle Brigade, to Ethel, second daughter of the late Lieut-Col R M S Annesley, BSC, and of Mrs Layar, Valentia Lodge, Bedford.

PRIOLEAU, MORRIS—July 18, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt Lynch Hamilton Prioleau, the Manchester Regt, to Frances, third daughter of Sir John Morris, KCSI, 88, Queen's-gate.

WEBB, FOX—July 17, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Major H W Webb, late Indian Staff Corps, to Alice, youngest daughter of D M Fox, CE, of Birkdale, Bournemouth, and 13, Westborne-street, Hyde Park.

DEATHS.

BALLANTINE-DYKES—July 10, at 72, Cadogan-place, James William Ballantine-Dykes, the Madras Civil Service, youngest son of the late J D Ballantine-Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland.

CURPHEY—July 13, at Bromley, Kent, Christiana, widow of Lieut-Col W Curphey, Bengal Artillery, aged 81.

GEDDES—July 16, at Greenwich, William Cameron Geddes, formerly Captain 96th Regt, eldest son of the late Dr James Lorraine Geddes, Surgeon-General Madras Army, aged 63

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RICKETTS—July 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Staff Sergeant F Ricketts, Commissariat Transport, of a daughter.

STEVEN—July 21, at Benares, the wife of Sergeant-Major Steven, Ghazipur Light Horse, of a daughter (prematurely.)

DEATH.

STEVEN—July 30, at Benares, Louise Elenor Maria, dearly beloved wife of Sergeant-Major S Steven, G L Horse (daughter of C Alger, late Sergeant-Major B W List).

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1894.

IT is a natural and proper function of the Native newspapers to set forth the grievances which the people may from time to time feel. Probably in every community the ruled have some complaints to make against their rulers; and where, as in India, the administration is in great measure in the hands of foreigners the liability to error or misunderstanding is the greater, and this function of the press consequently more important. But, as the following illustration will show, the function is one that may, without great care and reflection, be very inadequately discharged. Some few weeks ago *Native Opinion*, observing that true wisdom lay in pointing out to the British nation the "causes that may, if not removed, drive people to desperation," proceeded to declare what these causes were. And it enumerated them under fourteen separate heads. Again a very few days later the *Gujarati*, observing that Government might not be aware of the things, "which have wounded the feelings of the people," proceeded to set them forth, which it did under nine separate heads. Now it may appear hardly credible, but it is still a fact, that with the exceptions of the points of exchange compensation, and the import duties, and the old cry of partiality and general complaint as to poverty and taxation, the fourteen heads of indictment in the one paper are quite distinct from the nine heads in the other. Of the fourteen heads given by *Native Opinion*, the following nine are not touched upon by the other paper:—(1) The Cashmere and Manipur affairs; (2) the frequent acquittals of Englishmen charged with the murder of Natives; (3) the tampering with the rights of the zemindars of Bengal; (4) the Behar Cadastral Survey; (5) the jury notification; (6) the denial of permission to Natives to enrol themselves as volunteers; (7) forest and abkari administration; (8) the Arms Act; (9) the treatment of the khots of Ratnagiri. On the other hand of the nine heads enumerated by the *Gujarati*, the following six are not included in the longer list of the other paper: (1) The Age of Consent Act; (2) the dispersion of the Hardwar Fair; (3) the Hemp and Opium Commissions; (4) the Currency Act; (5) the Prabhas-Patan Riots; and (6) the indifference of Government to indigenous arts and industries.

It is difficult to conceive what either the English nations or the British Government is to make of two such widely differing statements of the grievances of the Indian people. This may indeed be said in palliation of the discrepancy that though both the papers are published in the same city, yet the one represents a Marathi-speaking, and the other a Gujarathi-speaking, section of the population. And this also that some of the points taken in the first list have little to do with this side of India, and so may reasonably have been omitted by the *Gujarati*. But this shows the danger that writers incur when they go beyond their own experience and information, and attempt to speak in the name of a larger public than that with which they are acquainted. It does not pertain to our present purpose to discuss in detail the grievances themselves. There are few of them that have not already been considered in these columns. But we will briefly touch upon the few points that are common to both lists, and then notice one or two curiosities in the *Gujarati's* list. As to the favour shown to Manchester in the matters of import duties we are in full accord with our Native contemporaries and entirely sympathise with their protests. As regards the immense and difficult question of the poverty of India and taxation generally, we commend our Native friends, pleas for the reduction of the Home Charges, and look with interest for suggestions towards economy in other directions, but could wish that they would more cordially recognise the absolute necessity of efficiently maintaining our frontier defences. On the very partial view taken on the exchange compensation questions we have recently and sufficiently commented. As to the reiterated cry that ths British Government is more favourable to Musalmans than to Hindus, we would ask again if Government is not also to consider such pleas as that of the *Muslim Herald* that Government should take steps to "remove from the minds of ignorant Mahomedans the impression that the Hindus being larger in number and wealthier than the Mahomedans, Government will take their side and interfere with the Mahomedan religion." It is impossible to pass over without notice the fact that the *Gujarati* puts what it calls "the odious Age of Consent Act" first in its list of grievances. It is a strange position to take up to name as the first thing that has wounded the feelings of the people an enactment to prevent cruelty to children.

Of course, we are aware that one line of the complaint is that the Act is liable to abuse, and also that it is pretended that it is an invasion of the field of religion. We admit also that the enactment was needlessly offensive in form. A provision of law for the prevention of the cruelty in question was necessary, but this might have been more logically and as effectively made by an extension of the definition of "grievous hurt" in the Penal Code instead of by the amendment actually adopted. But the complaint of the *Gujarati* we take to be against the substance not the form of the provision, and we can but marvel at such a matter being placed in the forefront of the grievances of the people of India. The writer should have remembered too that many Natives approve of the enactment; and he might have reflected also that the women of India—half the population—had they understanding and voice, would have been unanimous in accepting it. Another curious item of the *Gujarati's* indictment is "the defiling of the Dehatsarga and the Prabhas-Patan riots." We are quite at a loss to understand how a local riot *in a Native State* about the right to use particular roads for the purpose of religious processions can be made a ground of complaint against the British Government. If the charge means any thing, it can only be that the Bombay Government did not interfere when it should with the authority of the Junagadh State. But the more usual complaint of the Indian papers is to the contrary. Turning now to the circumstances of the case that has just been mentioned we must notice some very unreasonable comments made by the *Kosid-e-Mumbai* on the result of the recent trial. This paper says: "It is gratifying that a large number of the accused have been acquitted, but how is it that all the accused were Mahomedans? The riot could not have taken place without the Hindus taking part in it. The Mahomedans may have only defended their lives and property, and if in doing so the opposite party suffered in any way, why should they alone be considered guilty?" This strikes us as a very shameless way of referring to events in which several Hindus were deliberately murdered. And however well the special court may have discharged its duties, it remains a matter of grave regret, both that the more serious crimes were not brought home to the real perpetrators of them, and that the more deeply-lying causes of the disturbance were not brought into full light.

LORD NORTHBROOK, as our readers are aware, recently moved for papers relating to the exclusion of cotton goods from the new tariff. The documents asked for, including copies of the dissents by members of the Secretary of State's Council appeared the day before the mail left, and would come in handy for the debate to be raised in the House of Lords next evening by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Council excluding the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Arthur Godley, now consists of twelve members, and of these six (Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, vice-president for the present year, Sir A. Alison, Sir Donald Stewart, the veteran Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Charles Turner, and Sir Alfred Lyall) have formally put on record their objection to the policy fixed upon the Government of India in spite of the opposition of the Governor-General in Council. Sir A. Arbuthnot in his minute expresses his opinion that the decision come to is open to very serious objection both upon financial and political grounds. "In 1894 as in 1879 the interests of India are to be sacrificed to what the people of India regard as Parliamentary considerations, and this is done at a time when India is in a condition of political unrest which demands exceptional watchfulness on the part of her rulers and which certainly ought not to be stimulated by any action of theirs." We may remark *en passant* that this is so far, as our recollection serves, the first time that the existence of "political unrest" in India has been officially referred to at home and Sir A. Arbuthnot's admissions are attracting some attention. He considers that the effect of the "sop to Lancashire," as it has been called by some, or as it might with as great accuracy be styled the deliberate purchase of votes, is certain to produce discontent in India and to excite an agitation which on every ground it is very desirable to avoid; for if Sir Alexander adds, there is one thing certain in connection with the very complicated machinery which is called the British Empire, it is that there is an essential solidarity between the interests of India and the interests of Great Britain, and that no measure which furnishes ground for discontent on the part of her Majesty's Indian subjects, or which may tend to impair their confidence in the justice of British rule, can be regarded as compatible with the welfare of the Empire. Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Henry Rawlinson content themselves with merely announcing concurrence in Sir A. Arbuthnot's views. Sir Charles Turner mentions as special reasons for including cotton goods that Europeans already contribute a larger proportion to the amount raised by taxation than Orientals; that the estate of a European cannot be administered without payment of administration or probate duty; and that the estate of a native of India who is not a Christian may be administered without payment of this duty. Sir Charles points out that the import duties proposed so far as they affect dress and food fall more heavily on the European than the Native of India. A duty on cotton goods would to some extent remedy this inequality. He also urges that there are other articles which it would be more to the interest of the people to exclude than cotton goods. Sir Alfred Lyall in a weighty protest says; "I consider this exclusion to be impolitic, because it implies a disregard of the interests of the Indian people upon whom these taxes are to be laid and for whose financial administration we are responsible." With an eye upon the Cobden Club he reminds us that cotton duties have never been imposed in India for protective purposes, and that they have been maintained by Finance Ministers, whose financial orthodoxy would not be disputed by the most ardent Free Trader. He even quotes Mr. Gladstone in support of his opinions, and hits the nail on the head when without any circumlocution he declares that the only ground for the reservation in favour of cotton is that "very powerful manufacturing interests in England are opposed to laying on even a 5 per cent. duty." Sir Alfred, whose illness has caused so much anxiety to his friends and who is not making so rapid a recovery as could be wished, sums up the matter in two pregnant sentences. "It seems to me," he says, "that this opposition is unwise on the part of the English manufacturers who are deeply concerned in the prosperity and tranquility of India, and who are continually pressing for more expenditure of Indian revenues in the improvement and extension of communications. Looking also to the critical state of the India finances and to the fact that these new taxes are being imposed mainly in order to sustain the increasing pressure of India's foreign debt I repeat that I think it impolitic to insist on excluding cotton goods from the schedule when public opinion and public interest in India are decidedly in favour of including them."

WHILE cholera is spreading in India and in Europe, England so far remains free. But the authorities are alive to the danger of its importation, and are not slow to take precautions likely to prove effectual. In the House of Commons the other day, Mr. Henage inquired of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the President of the Local Government Board, what steps were being taken to keep the local seaport authorities informed from what foreign country or foreign ports cholera might be introduced into England, and what assistance the Local Government Board proposed to give to local seaport authorities to enable them to take steps to provide for an efficient system of medical inspection of vessels and to provide ships as cholera hospitals, with all the necessary requirements in order to carry out the special orders of the Local Government Board for precautions against the introduction of cholera from abroad. The right hon'ble gentleman replied that every vessel from a foreign port was boarded by customs officers and enquiries as to the health of those on board were made. If it was suspected there was a case of cholera the customs officers would at once communicate with the medical officer of the port. Notices, it seems, are published in the daily press as to the countries in which cholera is prevalent. If the Local Government Board noticed any serious outbreak of which there was no public notice, the Board would at once communicate with the local authorities. But this is very unlikely, for local health authorities do not frequently make slips and as to the establishment of hospitals in the case of an outbreak, they have more than once been erected in a few hours' notice, and would be again if necessity arose. All the same, commodious infectious diseases hospitals are permanently maintained by most if not all urban and port sanitary authorities.

OUR telegrams informed us a fortnight ago that England had offered to mediate in the Korean dispute between China and Japan. The statement made had every appearance of veracity, more especially as it was announced on two succeeding days that Japan first and then China had accepted the offer. Ten days elapsed, and Reuter had to contradict the telegrams on the strength of a statement made by Sir George Grey in the House of Commons. Lord Kimberley, as Foreign Secretary, was the minister to make such an offer if it had been made, but he did not. He, as the representative of Great Britain, tendered his counsel and advice to the diplomatic representatives of both Powers, not only in London but also through British diplomatic agents at Tokio and Pekin, in the same way in which the other Powers interested in the Far East used their influence to preserve peace. This, we are assured, Lord Kimberley did not cease to do ever since the trouble began. His friendly offices were cordially acknowledged by the Japanese Minister there; and the arrival of the Chinese Minister, Kung Ta Jen, enabled his Lordship to exert his influence more directly with the other Eastern Power. But beyond this he did nothing, though Great Britain acted, and is acting, in full accord with the other Powers who have interests to protect in the Yellow Sea.

ALTHOUGH not so exciting as the meeting held on July 16, the adjourned annual general meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company yesterday afternoon was characterised by several noisy episodes, and the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, had frequently to appeal for order. A preliminary objection that inasmuch as the word "dissolved" had been used by Mr. Fazulbhoy in regard to the meeting of July 16, the present meeting could not proceed with election of directors, &c., was overruled by the chairman. Dr. Bahadurji by way of personal explanation denied any pecuniary interest in rival companies. After some discussion as to whether Mr. T. J. Bennett was a shareholder, when originally appointed director, Messrs. Bennett and Javerilal U. Yajnik were re-elected directors. The chairman proposed the re-appointment of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. as auditors for the shareholders, but Mr. Paymaster and others objected to the motion on the ground that the appointment of a company instead of an individual would not enable the Society to fix responsibility for irregularities upon any one. An amendment that Mr. Muncherjee M. Dadina be appointed auditor was carried, notwithstanding that in the motion of the chairman the name of Mr. W. Lidbetter was substituted for that of his firm. Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Khargad was elected auditor for the policy-holders, and a dividend of ten per cent. was declared. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Walsh characterised the frequent references that had been made to "irregularities" in the management on the part of some who professed great anxiety for the welfare of the company as calculated to injure its best interests.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling commenced at the High Court yesterday the hearing of a suit, in which Cooverjee Heerjee and others sued to recover from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay two sums of Rs. 14,949 and Rs. 3,462 as brokerage or commission due to the plaintiffs at 2 per cent., with interest, at 9 per cent. per annum from the 18th July, 1893. The plaintiffs stated that since 1889 they had been employed as agents or brokers on behalf of the Municipal Corporation to purchase immovable properties in Bombay, which were required for the improvement of the City. Sometime ago a scheme was proposed on behalf of the Corporation for making several new roads near the old Race Course, at Byculla, and the plaintiffs were instructed in 1891 to purchase land necessary for the roads. They purchased eleven plots of land, for which they received brokerage. Three more plots remained to be purchased, two of them belonging to Bai Motlibai and one to Muncherjee Framjee Cama. The purchase-money of the plots of Bai Motlibai amounted to Rs. 7,47,489, and that of the plot of Muncherjee Framjee Cama to Rs. 1,73,124, and the plaintiffs claimed to recover the sums above mentioned in respect of their brokerage for the purchase of the three plots, which was effected through them. On behalf of the Corporation, it was denied that the amount claimed or any part thereof was due to the plaintiffs. The statements of the plaint were alleged to be incorrect. The plaintiff Heerjee Hunsraj had acted as broker for the defendants, but not the plaintiffs; and he had been paid for his services, but not at the rate of two per cent. The defendants denied that the agreements with Bai Motlibai and Muncherjee Framjee Cama were induced by the plaintiffs, who therefore were not entitled to any brokerage or remuneration in respect thereof. The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Brian Houghton Hodgson, D.C.L., F.R.S., £5,070; Mr. Daniel Gurteen, £28,732; Lord Arthur Elias Hervey, late Bishop of Bath and Wells, £12,680; Mr. Samuel Sandars, J.P., £250,524; Mr. Ebenezer William Robins, £27,434; Mr. Henry Maurice Doetsch, £34,629; Mr. Richard Stanton Evans, £11,703 gross (net, nil); Mr. Siegmund Loeb, £75,307; Mr. Alexander Astell Hadow, £18,939; Mr. Samuel Wright Wright, £31,674; Mr. Price Maurice, £124,918.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY INSULTED.

ILL-TREATMENT OF CHINESE RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.

While returning from Pekin, the Japanese Embassy was insulted at Taku by Chinese soldiery who also seized the baggage. Prince Li Hung Chung has despatched troops to the town to repress the rioters.

Reports have been received of the mal-treatment of Chinese residents by the Japanese at Kobe.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Generals Galbraith, Adjutant-General and Stedman, Quarter-Master General will accompany H. E. the Commander-in-Chief during the first part of the tour at least, and both will be in attendance at the Lahore durbar.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

There is no truth in the statement that Colonel Mason has been appointed Brigade-Major of the Waziristan Delimitation Commission. He has been appointed Intelligence Officer for the Quarter-Master General's Department ; and will leave Simla, at the end of September.

It has been decided that there will be no Brigade-Major with the escort.

Brigade Surgeon Davis has been appointed Principal Medical Officer with the Commission.

Lieutenant Pollard, Transport Officer, and Captain Duff will be Assistant Adjutant General, Captains Stewart, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Captain Warry, Commissariat Officer ; Lieutenant Evatt, Signalling Officer ; and Major Waib, Survey Officer.

Colonel Mason's official title will be Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General for Intelligence ; and Colonel Turner will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, whilst in command of the escort. This is the final corrected list of the staff.

Nothing is yet known as to when the Commission will return. Several changes have been made in the original list.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

The review of the revenue and expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1892-93 will appear in the *Gazette of India*, on Saturday next.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

The Indian Contract Act is now under consideration with a view to certain sections being amended if deemed necessary.

THE S. S. MALDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The fire on the English mail-steamer Malda was burning the whole of yesterday. Water was pumped into the s. s. Malda, and at 10 p.m. the holds were completely under water, and the smouldering embers extinguished. The work of pumping water out then commenced, and this morning the vessel was brought up into harbour. All cargo in the two fore-holds were damaged by fire or water, but fortunately there was not great deal. The vessel has some hull plates bulged visibly in the holds, stanchions, beans, &c., scorched and twisted, and the orlop decks burnt ; but no serious damage is apparent.

REWARDS TO OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The Secretary of State has decided that Europeans and Military Officers, employed with the Military Police in military operations, may be rewarded in the manner that officers so employed with regular troops might be. Native officers and men will be eligible for the same reward as those of the Native Army with the exception of the order of British India.

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS OF PROVISION.

A committee of officers is to assemble at Rawalpindi in the beginning of October under the presidency of General Badcock, Commissary-General-in-Chief, to consider, and if necessary to revise the existing rules for the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions and forage.

UTTERING FALSE COINS.

Moulvie Abdul Mahad, assistant master, St. John's College, Agra ; and Akbar Khan, of Cawnpore, have been arrested at Agra, on a charge of coining counterfeit money. Implements of coining with ten counterfeit rupees were seized by the police in the house of the first accused, who had been enlarged on bail. The other was remanded to jail. The case will be heard on the 11th instant.

THE ROSS SCOTT DEFAMATION CASE.

The sensational defamation case of Ross Scott, District Judge of Lucknow, against a weekly native paper *Advocate of Lucknow*, came on before the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, on Saturday. The editor of the *Advocate* published a statement that Scott, while trying a case assaulted a witness in the witness-box. Scott, in his evidence, said that the witness referred to being rather stupid he simply turned him round to face the accused, but in no sense struck him. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to-day.

CRICKET : GANESHKHIND VS. ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

Ganeshkhind played with the Royal Indian Marine, to-day, but were defeated once more. Burjorji bowled well for the visitors, capturing seven wickets for 23 runs. The Royal Indian Marine men fielded well throughout. The following are the scores :—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.	
Surgn-Major Burroughs, run out	9
Burjorjee, c Herron, b Poore	46
Sub-Lieut Waters, b Cox	6
Sherekhan, c Lord Harris, b Heaton	42*
Sub-Lieut Shearme, c Col Harris, b Poore	0
Rustomjee, b Col Harris	12
Capt Holland, c Lord Harris, b Col Harris	0
Jehangirji Bhamcha, b Heaton	17
Lieut Mitchell, b Heaton	6
Lieut Beaumont, not out	6
Lieut Dobbin, b Heaton	2
Extras	13
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lord Harris	80	38	4	0
Col Harris	110	35	7	2
* Heaton	84	24	7	4
Elliott	25	10	1	0
Poore	80	25	8	2
Cox	55	14	8	1

* One no-ball.

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Harris, l-b-w, Burjorji	0	c Dobbin, b Shearme	18
Col Harris, st Mitchell, b Burjorji	10	c Sherekhan, b Shearme	6
Capt Poore, c Burrows, b Burjorji	14	b Rustomji	21
Dr Martin, c Waters, b Burjorji	0	not out	41
Capt Cox, b Burjorji	0	b Rustomji	13
Heaton, st Mitchell, b Burjorji	4	not out	2
Sergt Elliott, b Shearme	20	did not bat.	
Corporal Herron, b Burjorji	0		
Mr Macqueen, b Sherekhan	7		
Capt Gabb, not out	0	c Rustomji, b Sherekhan	2
Corporal Phillips, c Beaumont, b Sherekhan	2	did not bat.	
		Extras	12
Total	57		115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumont	45	29	3	0	29	10	0	1
Burjorji	45	23	1	7	30	17	0	0
Shearme	10	2	1	0	45	23	0	2
Sherekhan	10	3	0	2	40	25	0	2
Rustomji					45	28*	3	2

* One no-ball.

A LIBEL SUIT AMICABLY SETTLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A libel suit, in which Pandit Gopinath sued the *Civil and Military Gazette* came on before the bench of Mr. Justice Norris and Mr. Justice Macpherson to-day. Mr. Bonnerjee said the plaintiff claimed damages for Rs. 50,000 for the articles and telegram, which appeared in the *Gazette*, saying he was a defaulting editor, and had an open warrant against him. Subsequently the paper said that they had mistaken Gopinath for Saligram Singh. Mr. Phillips for the defendants expressed regret at the fact that the statements complained of were inserted ; and suggested that counsel should retire to come to a settlement. After half-an-hour counsel returned, agreeing upon the following terms :—Defendant's counsel expressing regret on behalf of the defendants for portions of the paragraph, in which it was mentioned the existence of open warrants ; and described Gopinath as defaulting editor, and agreeing to pay a sum as damages. The plaintiff abandons the rest of the claims in the suit. The court fixed the amount of damages at Rs. 200 with costs, inclusive of reserved costs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 4.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona from Trieste left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 6.

O. L. Steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101¾
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	28 13-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Holidays at Liverpool until Wednesday.

COOPER'S HILL LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the matter will be of interest to many of your readers, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to state that an Association of Civil Engineers who entered Cooper's Hill College during the years 1871-74 inclusive is in course of formation, and that gentlemen desirous of joining are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Cooper's Hill League, c/o W. Watson and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, and to forward address.—I am, &c.,

C. H. LEAGUE HON. SECRETARY.

TELANG MEMORIAL FUND MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly make room for the following few lines :—One cannot help being surprised at the omission of Dr. Mackichan's name in Mr. Mehta's proposed representative committee. Although I am, indeed, far from supporting either of the theories prevalent in the educated circles in Bombay, viz., that the omission of the doctors' name was deliberately made by some interested party, or that the whole affair is a clear demonstration of the weakness of human nature, still I cannot but remark that the Rev. Dr. Mackichan was not so insignificant a person as to be left out of account in the selection, when it is remembered that the name of Professor Muller, "a man of yesterday," as the Bombay public think him to be, could be easily suggested. The circumstance is to be regretted the more, since it should escape the keen eye of Mr. Mehta. The Bombay public must thank Father Dreckman for drawing the attention of the meeting to that strong error.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, August 5. A CITIZEN.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out to "Line Clear" that one of the statements in his letter on "Railway Exchange Compensation," appearing in your issue of to-day, is not correct, and that he is evidently the victim of hearsay or false report. I refer to the paragraph, in which he says that "the B. B. and C. I. Railway have liberally granted their employes the exchange compensation allowance." Now, as a matter of fact, I have only too good reason to know that they have not done so, for while being eligible in every way for the allowance my application was returned on the plea that my salary was not above Rs. 200 per mensem. It will be seen that the restriction which has been enforced on the G. I. P. Railway has also been introduced on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and I presume on all Government guaranteed railways alike. Why this should be I cannot say, but as the granting of the allowance rested solely with the "big wigs" it is only natural to infer that under such circumstances they were actuated by the laudable (?) desire to act up to the old adage that "charity begins at home."—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 5. LINE NOT CLEAR.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th July, 1894 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 156,220 maunds and Rs. 44,631 in the earnings.

IN the Divorce Division, on July 14, before Lord Justice Lopes, the suit of "Rogers v. Rogers and Rose" was opened. The Petitioner was Mr. John R. Rogers, a well-theatrical manager and the respondent, his wife, is familiar as "Minnie Palmer." The respondent pleaded that the English Court had no jurisdiction,she and her husband being American citizens, and that an action for divorce brought by her in New York was pending. On July 16 further arguments took place on the question of domicile. Proceedings were adjourned till July 23.

THERE will be deep regret throughout Bengal, writes a contemporary, at the news which has been received by telegram from England of the death of Mr. Patrick Fraser McDonell, late of the Bengal Civil Service and of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. McDonell retired from the service, after eight years upon the High Court Bench, in 1886 ; but he had been out to the country since his retirement for a Calcutta cold weather, and was a man so well preserved and so essentially young in mind and body that his death will come as a melancholy surprise to the public generally. Mr. McDonell was one of the last of the Mutiny heroes in the Bengal Civil Service. His Victoria Cross was gained on the same day as that of his brother Civilian, the late Mr. Ross Mangles. Both had volunteered to join the expedition for the relief of Arrah despatched from Dinapore : and both as it turned out had the opportunity of showing that quality of courage which is not to be dimmed by disaster and defeat. When the ill led and managed force fell back from the task that was afterwards achieved by Vincent Eyre with half the numbers, and eventually broke as it neared the river, the Civilian Mangles was one of those whose bold front gathered a knot of men round him with whom the pursuing sepoys did not care to meddle. The act of gallantry that won McDonell his V. C. is still almost too familiar to need recalling. The defeated troops were pushing off in confusion in the big country barges in which they had come up, under a hot fire from the banks, when it was discovered that one of them was still moored by the stern and that the rope had got entangled in the rudder. The men were all lying down in the bottom of the boat, to escape the hail of bullets, when McDonell seeing that what delay meant climbed over the stern and managed to release the rope, thereby saving the whole party from certain destruction. While his memory is so fresh it is needless to speak of the respect and affection in which he was held by all circles during his later years : and it may be taken as certain that Calcutta will not allow him to pass away without some memorial of one of the finest of the old type of Civilians who received their first training under the walls of Fort William.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

ALL political interest is centred for the moment on the Ministerial statement made by Sir William Harcourt on Wednesday. That statement was exactly what had been anticipated and the astonishment with which it has been received in certain quarters does not impose on old Parliamentary hands. Whether there is any likelihood of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plans being accomplished, or any intention of making a serious effort to accomplish them, is another question. Putting aside non-contentious measures, or so-called non-contentious measures, three Bills—Evicted Tenants, Equalization of London Rates, and Scottish-Local Government—are wholly spared from the massacre, while a fourth, the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill is given an opportunity of escaping—if it can—from the general slaughter. The Government, much to the regret of some of its stalwart supporters, do not regard the last-named measure as in any sense their offspring, nor do they admit any special responsibility for its future, but for obvious reasons they must do something to show their sympathy with the "new forces," though as Sir W. Harcourt very frankly confesses the subject is one on which the Ministry, like the Opposition, are not united. The Leader of the House with cheerful optimism announces that the remainder of the business of the Session, including consideration of not a few votes in supply, will all be finished before the end of August. The Opposition characterize this assumption as ridiculous, Mr. Balfour declaring the programme unfolded by Sir W. Harcourt as more suited to the beginning than the close of the Session. The only possible way by which the three Bills can be passed through the House of Commons in the time stated is by a frequent use of the closure, but, though the Government may have no hesitation in making use of that instrument, the Speaker will have to be considered at any rate when the assembly is not in committee, and he has an awkward, habit of exercising his own judgment, whatever party may be in power. All things considered, it looks as if Ministers will have to curtail their hopes or raise a hornet's nest about their ears by proposing an extension of the Session beyond the 31st of August. If they do in spite of all obstacles manage to get the three Bills through, it will be a feather in their cap, besides adding to the popularity of Sir W. Harcourt, whom rightly or wrongly everybody seems to regard as still an active Pretender. For the moment there is no limit to the gossip about the supposed designs of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Labouchere's continued attacks on Lord Rosebery—in this week's *Truth*, the Prime Minister is called upon to give place to Sir W. Harcourt—may partly account for this, and the flame has been fanned by something that fell from the right honourable gentleman in his speech on the third reading of the Budget Bill. A harrowing picture had been drawn of what may happen to the owners of great country-houses in consequence of the increased demands about to be made on their purses by the State. "Why a man with that fortune," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "loses more money than that in an afternoon upon a race-course. It is the price of a very moderate two-year old." The House showed by its reception of this remark that they thought the person aimed at was no less than the Prime Minister. This interpretation of what may have been an innocent observation is adopted by Lord Rosebery's admirers in the Press, who scold Sir W. Harcourt in the most approved manner, and almost seem to think he has forfeited all claim to the gratitude of good Liberals by his wicked innuendo. Lord Rosebery did not begin very well, it is true, but he has done better lately, and if it be the case, as Mr. Labouchere himself admits, that he was chosen Prime Minister as the result of a Cabinet cabal, it is not easy to see how his withdrawal would help Sir W. Harcourt. Presumably the members of the Cabinet who prevented him from succeeding Mr. Gladstone a few months ago are in a majority, and unless they have changed their opinion—a very unlikely thing—they must be got rid before Sir W. Harcourt can step into Lord Rosebery's shoes. Cautious people receive the rumours about Sir W. Harcourt with prudent reserve, especially as we are so near to the 1st of August when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be banqueted by his friends of the House of Commons, and when according to general expectation we shall learn from his own lips what he intends to do. If he has engaged and is engaging the attention of Parliamentary gossips he is not alone. Mr. John Morley's little quarrel with his Irish colleagues on the Irish Land Acts Committee may have been exaggerated, but he would not have threatened to resign if matters had not been serious ; and it is certainly unusual to hear of the ruling of a chairman of a select committee being so frequently disregarded as it has been in this case. Simultaneously with the incident in the House of Commons Committee Room, the Chief Secretary has been assailed by one of the Irish Bishops, who *a propos* of the objections to the system of intermediate education for girls in the sister island asks whether the state of things referred to is due to a doctrinaire Chief Secretary using his position to the prejudice of a Church which he detests. This may be true, but it is unkind. After Mr. Morley has so strongly identified himself with the Home Rule cause he might have expected more leniency from even an episcopal critic. I wonder whether if the post of Secretary of State for India were offered to him to-morrow he would again refuse it. At present, however, he has enough to think about in defending his Evicted Tenants' Bill, which is being opposed in the House of Commons with more determination than had been looked for, and is threatened with ignominious rejection when it reaches another place. The Lords have been credited with an intention of departing from the tradition regarding their inability to touch Money Bills by pulling Sir W. Harcourt's financial proposals to pieces, and a sensational story was current early in the week that Lord Salisbury would himself lead the onslaught. The report so far as the noble Marquis is concerned has turned out to be false. The politicians who are getting ready for their campaign against the Upper House are only wishing that the Peers would try to wreck the Budget Bill. But Lord Salisbury is much too wide-awake to countenance such a dangerous policy. He finds it safer to attack the Ministry by means of his Aliens Bill, which in spite of the feeling on his own side that he ought not to have mixed up the immigration question with that of the treatment of Anarchists has passed its second reading by a substantial majority. There is, however, no chance it seems of its becoming law while the Liberals are in power.

A question is being asked in the House of Commons this evening relative to the appointment of Mr. R. B. Michell to the Chief Judgeship of the Madras Small Causes Court. The matter has been taken up by Sir William Wedderburn who invites Mr. Fowler to explain why, although Mr. N. Subramanien had acted as Chief Judge for thirteen months, and during that period given complete satisfaction to the Government and to the public, he has on the permanent appointment becoming vacant been superseded by the nomination of a gentleman from outside the court. Sir William wishes to know whether the law requires that the Chief Judge shall be a European ; and if not, he rather tautologically requests the Secretary of State to state the grounds on which Mr. Subramanien has been passed over. Finally the hon. baronet begs Mr. Fowler to lay upon the table of the House the opinions of the Judges of the Madras High Court and the correspondence between the Madras Government and the Government of India regarding this affair. In the course of yesterday Mr. Caine gave notice of a question on the same subject for Monday. *Inter alia* Mr. Caine inquires if the appointment is in the sole discretion of the Governor of Madras, and if it is true as stated in the *Hindu* and other Madras journals that there has been direct interference on Mr. Michell's behalf by the Government of India.

I observe that the Select Committee on Public Petitions, which is presided over by the near relative of a former Indian Governor, continues in its periodical reports to Parliament to treat her Majesty's Indian possessions as a colony. The particulars relating to petitions sent from India are all published under the heading "The Colonies." As in nine cases out of ten the petitions that reach the House of Commons from remote parts of the Empire come from India—the colonies looking to their own Parliaments for redress of grievances—it is rather absurd as well as inaccurate to perpetuate the existing classification. What are Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the "Indian Parliamentary Committee" about that they do not see to this ? The matter is perhaps of slight importance, but it is characteristic of a body which, notwithstanding its ignorance of Indian affairs, dictates to the rulers of the Indian Empire what their policy should be in such grave concerns as the health of the army, Simultaneous Examinations, the opium trade, &c. Of course, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., has in this month's number of *Abkari* something to say about, the conviction of his good friends Messrs. Dyer, Prautch, and Mansukh Lal. The article, the hon. member writes, is headed "The Bombay Imprisonments." I rather wonder from the views he expresses that he did not head his remarks "The Bombay Martyrdom." It goes without saying that Mr. Caine regards the imprisoned trio as ill-used men, and I only refer to the matter to call attention to the reported action of the new Secretary of State, action that will, I imagine, surprise your readers if they have not already been made acquainted with the fact. "Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State for India, was," Mr. Caine writes, "extremely sympathetic to a deputation I introduced to him on the 23rd June, consisting of some of Mr. Dyer's friends, who had met in conference to consider the best course to take. He at once telegraphed out that the utmost care must be taken about Mr. Dyer's health, and that everything must be done to make his imprisonment as endurable as circumstances will allow." This, if true, and Mr. Caine's statement is too circumstantial to admit of much doubt, seems a singular proceeding ; and I wonder some member of Parliament has not asked Mr. Fowler a question on the subject. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of the gentlemen languishing in Bombay, Portland, or any other prison by making invidious comparisons, but supposing Mr. John Redmond, for example, introduced to Mr. Asquith a deputation of some of Mr. John Daly's friends who were concerned about his comfort in one of her Majesty's convict establishments. And suppose further Mr. Redmond wrote to *United Ireland* that Mr. Asquith was "extremely sympathetic," and that he at once telegraphed to the Governor of Portland telling him that "everything must be done" to make Mr. Daly's imprisonment "endurable," what a hubbub there would be !

Sir Auckland Colvin's life of his father in the "Rulers of India Series," is now in the Press, and will shortly be published. It is likely to prove of greater importance and interest than any previous volume for not only has the author had access to original documents in the possession of the Auckland family and others which throw quite a new light on the first Afghan War, but since his recent lecture before the Indian section of the Society of Arts the public generally has recognised that not only is he one of the most eminent of Indian administrators but a powerful and picturesque writer. He now occupies a position in London that is only commanded by those who combine official distinction and literary ability. Sir Auckland Colvin is one of those few Anglo-Indians who may be sure of future employment in some high post, and many would be glad to see him in the Secretary of State's Council when the next vacancy occurs. There is a rumour that Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose great age must make it difficult for him to devote much attention to the affairs of the department, is meditating resignation ; but I have been unable to obtain any verification of the report, and my impression is that it is unfounded. But it does not follow that after Sir H. Rawlinson's retirement his place would be filled up. Under the terms of the Council of India Reduction Act passed a few years ago, the Secretary of State may "if and whenever he thinks fit" allow the Council to be reduced to ten members by absorbing vacancies as they occur. If Sir H. Rawlinson withdrew from the Council, and no successor were chosen, it would then consist of eleven members, a rather awkward and embarrassing number for a body constituted as the Council for India is.

A London evening paper in distinguishing the present as "the Tea-on-the-Terrace Parliament" has hit off a feature of snobbery pre-eminently characteristic of the existing House of Commons. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the frank and unabashed manner in which the *novi homines*, the parvenu senators (to use their favourite word) have taken their legislative honours, except it be the fussiness of their womenkind, their wives, sisters, cousins, and aunts. Daily have they "trooped" down to the House in the gayest of colours, and in the case of the wealthier in most gorgeously caparisoned carriages. Everywhere in the purlieus of St. Stephen's have they been in evidence ; but their greatest delight seems to be continually calling and waiting about in that holy of holies Downing Street. This was particularly noticeable when the Grand Old Man was Prime Minister and occupied the house opposite the Colonial Office. Sometimes one sees three or four magnificent carriages filled with these proud and happy ladies standing in Downing Street as if for the mere pleasure of the occupants being seen in so high an official neighbourhood. All this is amusing although a little vulgar, and if the fair creatures are elated at the elevation of their spouses no one would be churlish enough to do more than laugh at them. But of some of these worthy dames it might, if what I hear be true, be said : "They don't know where they are." I am told that one, at least, of them is in the habit of calling on the wives of subordinates and menials in the public offices, and asking them if their husbands have any complaints against their superiors ! Anything more calculated to promote insubordination and to introduce disorganization, to say nothing about worse evils, into the public service it would be difficult to conceive.

Among the questions asked in the House of Commons, this week has been one respecting a mistake in an important telegraphic message sent by a firm in Wrexham to Reuter's Telegram Company for transmission to Bombay, and I am reminded of a story I heard a few days ago of another blunder committed by the department over which that distinguished statesman, Mr. Arnold Morley, presides. A gentleman residing in Dresden had arranged to come to England on a particular day to consult a professional man here. Two hours before the train started the latter telegraphed saying "Do not come ; business settled," or words to that effect. Two hours later the message, although be it observed written in a foreign telegraph form, came back with an intimation that it could not be delivered, as the department were in ignorance as to which Dresden was intended—Dresden in Germany or Dresden in Staffordshire. Imagine the disgust of the sender who was not aware until that moment of the existence of a Dresden in Staffordshire, a place with the enormous population of 3,000. A similar thing occurred to another friend of mine. A few months ago he sent by "special" post an urgent letter to some one residing in that well-known block of flats, near St. James's Park, Queen Anne's Mansions, S. W. By the last delivery many hours later his letter came back with the intimation that the person to whom it was addressed had gone away. He had the curiosity to examine the envelope and found that the "S. W." had been altered, of course, by some officious employes of the Post Office to "W." and the words "Wimpole Street" added. Upon inquiry my friend learned for the first time that there are Queen Anne's Mansions, in Wimpole Street. The Indian Post Office, I am sure, never make such mistakes as these.

There will soon not be a single country in Asia that has not been visited by Mr. George Curzon. I am able to confirm the announcement that that enterprising gentleman is about to pay a visit to Afghanistan—if obstacles are not put in his way. His intention is to see Gilgit ; but I believe he will, if possible, leave that until he has been to Cabul should no difficulties be raised to his going to the Ameer's capital. The politic and laudatory remarks made by Mr. Curzon about his Highness Abdurrahman at a recent meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts will, it is assumed, secure Mr. Curzon a cordial reception at the hands of "the most remarkable reigning potentate in Asia" to use the hon. member's own words. Lord Roberts and other experienced persons have given Mr. Curzon some hints which will be useful to him on his proposed journey—a journey it is hardly necessary to say of an entirely private character. His zeal as a traveller is worthy of all praise, and some day when Mr. Curzon comes to be Secretary of State for India, as he is certain to be if he lives, he will be equipped with a personal knowledge of the East not possessed by any of his predecessors.

CRICKET.

THE PARSEES *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

YESTERDAY, on the Gymkhana ground, a very large number of spectators assembled to witness the cricket match between the Parsees and Kathiawar. The Parsee captain, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, for some reason or another did not play, and Mr. S. B. Spencer captained the team in his absence, while Captain Ashby led the Kathiawar men. Neither of the teams was fully represented. The Rumpton bowler (Mr. Sinclair) having a loss in his family, could not play for the Kathiawar team, while Gagrat and Writer did not assist the Parsees. The absence of Sinclair was a great loss to his side. The Parsees winning the toss, elected to bat, and scored 178. The Kathiawar team in their first venture, scored only 53, and had therefore to follow on. In the second innings they scored 17 runs for two wickets down. The Parsee fielding was very good, and Mistry's average was seven wickets for eighteen runs, while Captain Ashby's average was five wickets for thirty-five runs. The game was commenced at 11-30 a.m., and will be resumed this morning at the same hour.

Mr. Spencer, the Parsee captain, having won the toss, elected to bat, and he and Dinshaw Kanga were the first to enter the lists. Hemo opened the attack and Kanga got a double and a treble from his second and third balls respectively of the first over. The same player had to defend himself agaist the assault of Shivshanker who trundled from the pavilion end. Securing one more from this bowler, Kanga skied Hemo. He was beautifully held by Oghad, who fielded at long-on, (6-1-6). D. E. Mody filled the vacancy, and Spencer broke the egg, off Hemo. Shivshanker next put up a maiden. Some slow game ensued, and Spencer put away Hemo for a double, and Ashby allowed four byes. Each player securing a double twenty was telegraphed. The game proceeded very slowly for ten minutes until Mody cut Hemo for four, and Spencer put away Shivshanker for three, the telegraph board showed thirty. After one more over, Oghad relieved Shivshanker, and the very first ball he was sent to cover for four, and in the fourth to long off for a quadruple. 40 was up, and Bapasola was given the leather at market end to relieve Hemo, and he put up a maiden. Two overs more and fifty was seen on the telegraph board. Mody making two more boundary shots and Spencer a treble, brought the total to 60, and in two minutes more 70 was reached. Ashby being relieved at the wicket by Bapasola, bowled from the southern end. Spencer gave rather a hot chance to Souter at point, off Ashby, but was not accepted. When the score reached 79 Mody was most pluckily caught behind the wicket by Bapasola, (79-2-32). Machliwalla partnered Spencer who captained the Parsees in the absence of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel. The last comer scored seven, when he was caught at long-on by Shivshanker, off Ashby, (86-3-7). Merwan Kanga took his place and a 4 from Spencer caused ninety runs to be posted. A few singles by each batsman and a treble by Spencer brought the score into three figures. Five runs more, and Kanga was caught by substitute who fielded for Sinclair, off Hemo, (105-4-3). R. E. Mody was the next man in, but played on, off Shivshanker, who had relieved Captain Ashby, (105-5-0). Daruwalla filled the vacancy. Shivshanker put up four maidens and Oghad relieved Hemo. 120 was telegraphed after a considerable amount of steady game. Just before tiffin Spencer, who had a brilliant innings of 50, was held by Hemo, off Shivshanker, (123-6-50).

Play was resumed at three o'clock (a heavy shower having fallen meanwhile) and Mistry and Daruwalla opened defence against the assault of Oghad and Shivshanker. Mistry began a free play like Dinshaw Kanga, and 150 was soon hoisted. Ashby relieved Oghad, and in the next over Shivshanker clean-bowled Mistry, who retired after a short but merry career. He scored 19 runs in less than seven minutes, (158-7-19). Daruwalla soon after succumbed to Ashby, (160-8-23). Judge and Engineer were now at the wickets. The latter was given l.-b.-w. to Ashby, and retired with a duck, (162-9-0). Raja, last of the Parsee team, partnered Judge, and the latter commencing a dashing game, 170 was telegraphed. When the score reached 178 Raja was caught on the slip by Honeyford, off Ashby, (178-10-9).

Kathiawar opened their defence with Souter and Vajesing to face the attack of Mistry and M. Kanga. The third ball of Mistry's first over hit Vajesing on the forehead, and the wound being a nasty one, he was removed to the hospital. Oghad was sent out in his place, but immediately retired, being stumped by D. Kanga very smartly, when the batsman went out of the crease to play Mistry. In the next over Souter was held by Mistry on the slip, off Kanga. The batsman had his doubts, but the umpire was obdurate, and Souter had to return to the pavilion, (0-2-0). Bapasola and Captain Ashby were now partners, and by free hitting ran up the score to 20 in a very short time. Mistry put up a second maiden, and after a few more strokes 30 was telegraphed. D. Mody made a sensational catch, a very hot shot from Ashby, off Mistry. The Kathiawar captain had therefore to retire with a very short career productive of 17 runs. He was loudly cheered by the crowd for his good cricket and dashing play, (31-3-17). Hemo took his place, and immediately afterwards Bapasola was held on the cover by Judge, off Mistry, (32-4-15). McCausland was the next man at the wicket, but returned in a very short time, being caught on the slip by Judge, off Kanga, (35-5-2). Soon after Honeyford had joined Hemo in partnership, the latter succumbed to a shooter from Mistry, (43-6-5). Mr. Framji (a substitute) joined Honeyford, whose stump was soon outrooted by Mistry. Jehangir (another ground-man) joined Framji, and when the score reached 53 Framji was held on the slip by Spencer, off Mistry, and Shivshanker, who filled the vacancy, returned without troubling the scorers. The innings, therefore, ended with a total of 53, and the visitors had to follow on, being more than 80 runs behind their opponents.

In the second venture McCausland and M. Framji faced the attack of Raja and Kanga. The first-named batsman put away Raja for a double and Kanga for the same. After a quarter of an hour's careful game Framji was clean bowled by Raja, (9-1-4). Oghad filled the vacancy, and Raja put up a maiden. In the next over McCausland succumbed to a curly one from Kanga, (9-2-4.) Hemo joined Oghad, who skied Raja, but D. Mody missed the chance. At the time of drawing stumps in the evening the visitors had scored 17 runs for two wickets.

The scores are :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.	
D D Kanga, c Vajesing, b Hemo	6
S B Spencer, c Hemo, b Ogadh	50
D E Mody, c Bapasola, b Ashby	32
B C Machliwalla, c Shivshankar, b Ashby	7
M D Kanga, c Substitute, b Hemo	3
R E Mody, b Shivshanker	0
D C Daruwalla, b Ashby	23
K M Mistry, b Shivshanker	19
K H Judge, not out	9
K D Engineer, l-b-w b Ashby	0
D M Raja, c Honeyford, b Ashby	9
Extras	20
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Hemo	75	40	1	2
Shivshanker	120	43	9	2
Oghad	50	31	3	1
Bapasola	30	18	3	0
Ashby	67	26	2	5

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
McCausland, c Judge, M Kanga	2	b M Kanga	4
M Framji, c Spencer, b Mistry	5	b Raja	4
Oghad, st D Kanga, b Mistry	0	not out	3
Hemo, b Mistry	5	not out	4
Bapasola, c Judge, b Mistry	15		
Ashby, c D Mody, b Mistry	17		
Souter, c Mistry, b M Kanga	0		
Honeyford, b Mistry	8	to bat.	
Jehangir, not out	1		
Shivshanker, b Mistry	0		
Vajesing, hurt, retired	0		
Extras	0	Extras	2
Total	53	Total	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mistry	64	18	6	7
Kanga	60	35	2	2

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB VS. THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade before a large concourse of spectators and ended in favour of the John Bright C. C by 8 runs on the result of the first innings after a very close and exciting finish. Owing to some unavoidable inconvenience four of the best players, Messrs. T. B. Doctor, R. E. Mody, K. H. Vakil, and R. D. Ayrton were absent from the John Bright side, the Hindus being represented at their best. Mr. Gagrat, though suffering from a bad leg, chivalrously took part in the game, but his play soon showed that that limb had impaired his play considerably.

BARONET VS. ESPLANADE.

IN a match between the above clubs, the latter were defeated by 60 runs. The Esplanade went in first, and put together 33 runs only against the 93 of the Baronet. Bharucha and M. Framji took five and six wickets for 11 and 17 runs only. Of the Baronet, Raja, Gagrat (junior) and J. Writer contributed 30, 24, and 11 runs, respectively. The Esplanade in their second innings scored 67 at the cost of 8 wickets, Davar and Pagriwalla contributing 13 and 11 (not out) respectively.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AFTER being adjourned on two occasions the business of the annual meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company has at last been disposed of. Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the company, having by permission of the directors withdrawn his application for the terms of his retiring allowance to be settled, the chief "rock of offence" was removed, but still the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, who occupied the chair yesterday afternoon, found it no easy matter to maintain order. Many of the share and policy holders were in a critical mood, and were ready to resent the expression of any views contrary to their own. However, the chairman manifested a most conciliatory spirit, and by affability and tact, succeeded in piloting the meeting to a close. An explanation having been given to Mr. Merwanji by Mr. Slater concerning the advertisements of the gathering, Mr. Rustomji Paymaster urged that they could not proceed to transact the business of the annual meeting inasmuch as that meeting was declared by Mr. Fazulbhoy "dissolved." The present meeting could not, therefore, be described as an adjourned one. The chairman assured Mr. Paymaster that this matter had been carefully considered by the directors and that in convening an "adjourned" meeting, they had the authority of counsel's opinion. Mr. Dixit and others joined in the discussion of the point, which was ultimately settled by the solicitor (Mr. Ardeshir) reading the opinion of counsel to the effect that the directors would be acting in accordance with law in convening an adjourned meeting. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey manifested a good deal of anxiety respecting the proxies for policy-holders held by the directors, urging that as they were given for the last meeting they were now illegal. The chairman would not go into the matter, but Mr. Dwarkadas refused to be quieted until the chairman had given a most emphatic assurance that they would not be used until the point of order he had raised had been discussed by the meeting.

There was still another preliminary before business on the agenda was proceeded with, and that was a personal explanation by Dr. Bahadurji, who said that it might seem indelicate on his part as an officer of the company to have criticised the conduct of the management on the last occasion, but with him matters of duty would always rule out of court matters of sentiment and delicacy. The meeting would perhaps like to know that the directors were now perfectly satisfied that he had the interests of the company as much at heart as others had. (Hear, hear.) He was grieved at the last meeting that the directors went out of their way to impute motives, and that it was suggested that he had a personal interest in some other company, and therefore wanted to ruin this one, a charge which he wished to utterly deny.—Mr. Walsh was about to protest that these remarks were irregular when the chairman denied on behalf of the directors that any such insinuation as Dr. Bahadurji had mentioned was made at the last meeting. Mr. Slater on his own behalf gave a similar assurance.

The agenda paper being at length reached, the chairman proposed the re-election of Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao and T. J. Bennett as directors, and this was seconded by Mr. Moses. This again brought up the vexed question of whether or not the previous meeting was an adjourned one.—Mr. Dixit urged that as on the last occasion Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's re-election was to have been proposed, an alternative name could not now be proposed. The chairman answered this objection by reading article 54 of the Rules of the Association, which showed that the names of the retiring directors need not be inserted in the notice of meeting. Mr. Shamrao Vithal then raised the question whether Mr. Bennett was a shareholder at the time that he was placed on the board.—Reference being made to the books it was found that Mr. Bennett was made a member of the board by the directors in January, 1893, and that the appointment was confirmed at the annual meeting the following May.—Dr. Bahadurji disclaimed on the part of Mr. Shamrao Vithal and his friends any wish to reflect upon Mr. Bennett's ability as a director. What they objected to was the irregularities that had been brought to light. The motion was then carried.—Mr. Goverdandas Khatao proposed the confirmation of the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and Mr. S. M. Moses to the board by the directors. Mr. Dwarkwadas said that Mr. Slater was appointed a director in 1887, but had his appointment ever been confirmed at any general meeting ?—The Chairman : That question is not before us.—Mr. Dwarkwadas thought otherwise, and said that such an irregularity had been permitted too long, and ought not to continue.—Mr. Javerilal : The appointment of an ex-officio member requires no confirmation.—The chairman assured the meeting that Mr. Slater was quite ready to retire from the Board if his seat thereon could not be legally justified.—Mr. Dubash warmly denounced Mr. Slater's appointment as unbusinesslike, but the chairman succeeded in silencing him by declaring that the matter was not before the meeting.—The motion was then carried, but Dr. Bahadurji reverted to the question of Mr. Slater's position on the board, urging that the directors had exceeded their powers in appointing him. An animated conversation between the chairman and Dr. Bahadurji followed. A motion by the latter that Mr. Slater's name be erased from the list of directors was ruled out of order, and the subject dropped. The motion being carried, Mr. Rustomji Paymaster with a suspicious twinkle in his eye moved a vote of thanks to the directors, but the chairman refused to put it to the meeting on the ground that Mr. Paymaster "wanted to make fun of the whole thing."

The chairman next proposed that Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. be re-elected auditors for the shareholders at a salary of Rs. 1,000. Again Mr. Paymaster interposed with an objection to the effect that the appointment of a firm instead of an individual would preclude the company from holding any one personally responsible for the audit which might perhaps be carried out by an assistant of the firm.—Some one else raised the objection that Messrs Lidbetter were the directors of a rival society—Mr. W. Lidbetter being present at the meeting vouchsafed an answer to these criticisms. The firm was responsible for the audit, and did all the responsible work. He freely admitted that assistants were allowed to check figures, and do work that was simply mechanical, but an automatic machine could do that. As to the Mutual Provident Society, of which his firm were the managers, it was only a small affair, and when they were appointed auditors of the Oriental that was not considered a qualification.—Mr. Dwarkadas moved as an amendment the appointment of Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina as auditor, and this was seconded by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who while admitting that Messrs. Lidbetter were gentlemen of great respectability urged that there was considerable force in what Mr. Paymaster had said. Mr. Walsh pointed out that nothing was more common in Great Britain than for a firm of accountants to audit public accounts, so that the objection to Messrs. Lidbetter did not seem to him a very valid one. Responsibility could be brought home to a company just as well as to an individual. Messrs. Lidbetter had performed their duties as auditors satisfactorily in the past, and he saw no reason why their re-election should be interfered with. He maintained that policy-holders had no right to interfere in the selection of the auditor for the share-holders. Amidst considerable impatience on the part of Mr. Shamrao Vithal and others, Mr. Walsh said they had heard the changes rung on the "mismanagement" and what not of the directors, and notwithstanding the interruptions he was being met with, he thought it only right that some voice should be heard in defence of the directors. Dr. Bahadurji at the last meeting had asked them to retire in solemn silence, but he was glad to find that members did not leave the room in that dramatic manner. Here the speaker was interrupted with loud cries of order, and it was some time before a he could proceed by saying that they had heard on the part of Dr. Behadurji and his friends expression of extreme interest in the welfare of the company. The methods by which they had evinced that interest, however, did not show much judgment, for those methods would be generally acknowledged to be injurious to the best interest of the Society. This remark was the signal for further attempts to get the chairman to rule the speech out of order, but Mr. Walsh kept on to the bitter end, and repeated that the interests of the Society would suffer.—Mr. Dixit then spoke at length in support of the amendment moved by Mr. Dwarkadas. The Chairman, in order to meet the objection that had been raised altered his motion by changing the name from that of Messrs. Lidbeter and Co., to that of Mr. W. Lidbetter. (Cheers.) Dr. Bahadurji here interposed a reply to Mr. Walsh, declaring that if irregularities existed it was far better for them to cease, Mr. Walshe might consider himself the embodiment of wisdom, but surely it was to the interest of the Society that the weeds in their garden should be eradicated. The misfortune was that there had been mismanagement in a Society standing on so firm a basis as the Oriental. Without wishing to pass any reflection upon the present auditors, he could not help expressing his surprise that they had never drawn attention to the large amount spent as commission.—Speaking as a director Mr. Javerilal said that if the meeting thought it would be to the interests of the company that there should be a change of auditors he for one would offer no objection. (Hear hear.)—The amendment of Mr. Dwarkadas was then put to the meeting and carried, and Mr. Muncherjee Dadina was declared elected shareholder's auditor.

A letter was read by the chairman from Mr. Ruttonji Jamsetjee Parak stating that he had no wish to be re-appointed auditor for the policy-holders. —Mr. Shamrao Vithal proposed, and Mr. Dixit seconded the appointment of Mr. Pestomjee Sorabjee Khargad.—Mr. Paymaster moved the selection of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Dharwar and this having been seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Dubash the respective merits of the two candidates formed a subject of warm discussion. Mr. Parakh was eventually appointed by 28 votes to five. On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas the remuneration of the auditors was fixed at Rs. 1,000 each.

A motion by Mr. Walshe that a dividend of ten per cent. be declared payable on and after August 11 brought up Dr. Bahadurjee with the enquiry whether the figure for the dividend first fixed by the consulting actuary was not under ten per cent.; and he also wanted to know why the report of the actuary had not been presented. He animadverted upon the mismanagement shown by such proceedings.—Mr. Slater, however, was able to assure Dr. Bahadurjee that the consulting actuary had not proposed a less dividend than ten per cent., and also that the report of the actuary had been circulated in the usual way. He expressed a pathetic hope that the gentlemen who had so frequently declared their interest in the society, would give a proof of the same, by assisting him in dealing with the large amount of new business now in hand. A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Moses and seconded from the opposite camp by Mr. Dwarkadas brought to a close a lively meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

THE COROMANDEL AND THE BRITANNIA.

Last night, says the "Times of Ceylon" of August 1., a very unusual incident occurred in our harbour, and that it did not end in a serious disaster was the result of something very much like a miracle. The P. & O. s. s. Coromandel had come in in the course of the afternoon and taken up a position near the breakwater at the furthest buoy but one, next to the "Jumna," where she forthwith began the work of discharging and taking in cargo. About 8 p. m. the "Britannia" arrived off the port, and was boarded by the senior pilot, Mr. Carter, and brought in round the breakwater, the pilot making for the outer berth. As she came in it was noticed that she went very near to the Coromandel, and in a minute it dawned on those watching the "Britannia's" movements that something was wrong with the in-coming vessel and that she was bearing right down on the Coromandel and in a few seconds would be into her amidships. As this was realised on the Coromandel there was a sudden call to stations, and the crew ran to take up their posts, but before they could do so the collision would have occurred had it not been that at the time there were lying on the starboard side of the Coromandel three lighters filled with cargo—chiefly tea—which was being put into the main hatch. They were full-sized lighters—each of 20 tons—and luckily the Britannia, as she bore inward, struck them and they acted as a buffer to shield Coromandel from injury. But for them the Britannia must have run into the Coromandel in a line with the main hatch. The result of the impact was that one of the lighters (No. 327, belonging to the Wharf and Warehouse Company) which had been partly unloaded, but which still held some 68 chests of tea, was stove in, and she and all her cargo sank. It was reported late last night that her tindal sank with her, and at a late hour of the night he had not been heard of. Another one of the lighters was also unaccounted for, and she and all her cargo and crew were reported missing. The Coromandel did not altogether escape damage, as three of her ports were carried carried away and a fourth was twisted badly, but the injury sustained was slight, considering all things. The Britannia, directly she struck the lighters, began going astern and within ten minutes she had got well out of the way of the other vessel and was eventually satisfactorily moored in the outer berth at about a quarter past 8 o'clock. The collision fortunately produced no panic on either vessel as both vessels had but few passengers and in the case of the Coromandel they were nearly all on shore; while the Britannia's passengers were mostly down in the saloon. The shock of the collision was most felt on the Britannia, but it was described last night by those who experienced it as but slight.

An inquiry is to take place before the Principal Collector of Customs as to the cause of the accident to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when Pilot Carter, Capt. Parfitt, the engineers of the Britannia, and others concerned will all be present to give evidence. The evidence threatens to be of the usual conflicting nature. On one side it is urged that the order was given in good time for the engines to be reversed, and that some time elapsed before the order was carried out. On the other hand there is the statement that the order was at once attended to. The engineer on duty when the accident happened was, as usual when a vessel enters port, the second engineer.

The damage done, it turns out, is nothing very serious. The Britannia scarcely had her paint scraped. The two outer lighters belonged to the Syndicate Boat Company, and they were canted round by the Britannia's nose and sustained little damage, being simply set drifting in the direction of the Breakwater, where they were afterwards discovered slightly broken and with some cargo missing and damaged. One cooly is still missing from these boats, and another man received a bad cut in one thigh, but there were no other ill-results. The inside lighter, which belonged to the Wharf and Warehouse Company, and which was sunk only to the level of the gunwale, was taken to the root of the Breakwater this morning, where it was found to be a complete wreck, and all the tea on board was naturally worthless. The stem of the Britannia, as the vessel came off, struck the forecastle ports of the Coromandel, and tore three of them away, besides bending up another, and there the list of damage ends. One cooly seems to have lost his life, and two or three are injured, but not seriously.

MILITARY NEWS.

An Order in Council has been promulgated grantin the brevet rank of colonel to lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Marines of four years' full-pay service as such, and the honorary rank of lieutenant to quarter-masters on appointment. The same Order grants the brevet rank of colonel to a lieutenant-colonel appointed assistant adjutant-general of the corps, provided he has three years' service as a lieutenant-colonel. Another item of interesting news for the Royal Marines is the announcement that one officer is to be allowed to volunteers during the present season for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

The news of Miss Cornelia Sorabji's Indian appointment—as special pleader to a firm of Bombay solicitors—has been received with general satisfaction. The supposed "revolt" of our own countrywomen may seem unnecessary, but none surely (remarks the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James's Gazette*) "will deny that the condition of women in India is one which will necessitate sooner or later a big revolution. Miss Sorabji is a Parsee, and the Parsees have lately led the van of improvement by trying to stop the early betrothal and marriage of women and to give them more education and freer social intercourse. Miss Sorabji was a pupil and friend of the late Master of Balliol."

The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Nevill Dering, now Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico. Mr. Dering has been in the diplomatic service since 1859, and has been Agent and Consul-General for Bulgaria for upwards of two years. His experience has been very varied, but hitherto he has been employed mainly on the Continent and in the East. He has been successively at Madrid, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Florence, Stockholm, Berlin—where he was Secretary to Lord Odo Russell (afterwards Lord Ampthill) during the famous Congress at Berlin in 1878—and Rome. Current opinion is that it was Mr. Dering who kept M. Stambuloff in office for long before he actually resigned. Mr. Dering is the eldest surviving son of Sir E. Cholmeley Dering, Bart.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lauji, W. R. Hamilton, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowundas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.

MORTALITY OF MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 4th July, 1894, as under :—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum, dated 30th ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing off of (1) Rs. 3,157-10-1, from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 2 horses sent to Pinjrapol, 38 bullocks which died, and 2 which were destroyed, during the quarter ending 31st May, 1894; and (2) Rs. 98-13-4, from the live stock return of the Markets and Slaughter Houses Department, being the book value of 1 bullock which died, on the 22nd March, 1894."

The necessary sanction was given.

FISH-SELLING AT CHOWPATTI.

Dr. A. D. Mody, in accordance with notice, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take early steps for the removal of the nuisance of fish selling, &c., on the Chowpati shore. He said that the practice was a great nuisance to those who frequently visited the place in the morning as well as in the evening, and should no longer be permitted, especially as the persons making sales had not obtained licenses for the same from the Municipal Commissioner as required by the Act.

The Municipal Secretary, after the resolution had been duly seconded, read a petition from the residents of Chowpati complaining of the intolerable nuisance arising out of the sales of fish in the locality and bad smell emanating from the stalls. They said that the sale of fish was greatly on the increase, and simply because it was a matter of convenience to some buyers of fish, the residents should not be made to put up with the nuisance.

Mr. Khote remarked that there was a difficulty in getting the market removed, and he was of opinion that the Government or the Port Trust should be petitioned to remove it. A hardship would be inflected on the poor by the removal of the stalls but the nuisance from one of the most fashionable localities should be removed by the construction of a vegetable and fish market somewhere between Chowpati and Gamdevi. That would do away with the objection of the poor people, and the nuisance to the residents and visitors of Chowpati shores.

Mr. Roughton moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to report on the various matters mentioned in the petition from residents and frequenters of Chowpati and on the motion then before the Corporation regarding the sale of fish and the vegetables thereat. He said that the matter had been discussed two years ago, and it was held by the magistrate that the selling of fish on the sea-shore did not constitute a nuisance. The land being in possession of the Port Trust they should not decide the question until they had a report on the subject from the Commissioner.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the sale of fish might be healthy, or it might be otherwise. Under the circumstances he could not vote for the original motion and suggested that Mr. Roughton's amendment should ask the Commissioner to report on the various matters in the petition and the resolutions.

Mr. Khote said that the sale of fish on the sea-shore was in itself a grave nuisance.

Mr. Mehta submitted that the resolution did not state that, and it was their duty to make inquiry into the matter before coming to any conclusion. If Mr. Roughton did not consent to make his motion general he would move that the Commisioner be requested to report on the various matters contained in the petition and the original resolution.

Mr. Roughton agreed to word his resolution according to the suggestion of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Hamilton observed that under the Act only the Municipal and private markets were recognised and as the Chowpati foreshore came under neither category, the fishermen had no prescriptive right to sell fish there. Not only were fresh fish sold but also offensive dried fish. The rotten fish and vegetables left on the foreshore after the market had been over left an intolerable smell. Under the Act a nuisance was said to have been caused by anything that affected the sense of smell. The market should be held in the Municipal land."

Dr. Bhalchandra asked them not to take a leap in the dark. While some looked upon fish-selling as a nuisance others did not do so. The matter should be officially inquired into. If the nuisance had been in more fashionable quarters it would not have been allowed to exist so long as it had been at Chowpati.

Mr. Roughton's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

THE "BHIKA BEHRAM'S WELL."

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Mr. Dinsha Bamonji Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a report (*a*) of the reasons which have led him to get the tablet removed from the parapet wall of the well, known as "Bhika Behram's Well," situated opposite the Government Post Office ; (*b*) whether the Corporation has any substantial legal claims on the possession of the well as it stands on land belonging to Government ; (*c*) whether the Municipal Commissioner intends to fill up the well, even at the risk of a costly litigation ; and (*d*) what is the ultimate object the Commissioner has in view in the steps that he has already taken, and that he may take hereafter.

The motion in the form slightly altered at the desire of the mover was carried.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 10th July, 1894, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, stating, with reference to letter to the Corporation, dated 9th May, 1894, from Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, president, Harkisondas Brijlal Memorial Committee (offering under certain conditions, Rs. 500 in 4 per cent. Government paper) that the committee recommend that the offer be accepted on condition that whatever interest may accrue from time to time on the Government paper be devoted to the purpose desired by Mr. Parekh.

After some discussion it was resolved to accept the offer on certain conditions.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution, dated 21st May, 1894, as to the principles on which advertisements had been given to newspapers that the only change made within the last few months had been to endeavour to pick out the papers with the largest circulation ; but the attempt to do so had been attended with much difficulty and had given rise to much discontent, while he was not satisfied that any more publicity had been attained than was obtained before. He had given orders therefore for the old practice to be resumed from the 1st proximo.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Wacha, in seconding the proposition said that the Commissioner's report was very satisfactory. The advertisements were distributed very fairly, and it was best now to say the least on the matter.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

The extraordinary rapidity with which labour disputes and social convulsions of all sorts settle down in America has been the occasion of much comment. Mr. Gilbert Parker, in the article on "American Life" in the *St. James's Gazette* of Saturday last, attributes the fact to the rebounding elasticity and nervous energy of the people ; hostile critics might, perhaps, say it is part of their strange levity. One week the country is in flames with what looks like civil war. The next week men go about their ordinary avocations, and think no more about the whole bad business, except to repair, with characteristic energy, the ravages it has caused. In England we don't shoot, and loot, and fight, and burn ; but our labour wars will last six months, and be fought out with the dogged and bitter endurance of the race, which (as the *St. James's* says) would perhaps be rather more admirable if it didn't happen that the chief sufferers were the pinched wives and starved children of the combatants.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case, Beddy vs. Beddy and Denver, was resumed at Agra on Friday before Mr. Pearse District Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachey, Mr. Malcomson and Mr. G. Wiggin, appeared for the petitioner.

Mrs. Beddy's evidence to-day was continued. Witness having complained to the Maharani of Patiala of Captain Beddy's conduct, she invited her to come and stay at the palace. After interviewing the Maharani witness returned to the house with Mr. Tobin, fearing violence from Captain Beddy. When she attempted to remove her things Captain Beddy shook her violently, seized her hair, twisted her neck and gave her a blow on the side of the head. Witness screamed for help and Mr. Tobin interposed. He was shoved back by Captain Beddy and staggered out, being a weak man. The letter produced was one Captain Beddy wrote to witness:—"Nellie, You have been away from me so long that I would prefer you leaving me altogether ; but you say you want it writing, so I give it.—(Signed) Francis Beddy." Captain Beddy wrote another letter which he subsequently took away from witness and destroyed. But witness had got Mr. Tobin to take a copy and this (produced) was the copy.

Mr. Colvin read :—"My instructions to you are that you go back to your mother. In case you institute an action against me for divorce I shall not take any steps to defend it, as I admit I have no case. I admit I have ill-treated you at Patiala. I admit I struck you last night before Wazir Khan. (Signed) Francis Beddy."

Witness asked Captain Beddy for these letters, to show her mother, in case she went to her in England, why she had left her husband. Once Captain Beddy struck witness and pushed her violently into a chair in the verandah. The child Fay was screaming with terror. When Captain Beddy went inside witness walked out with Fay in her arms, intending to go to the Maharani. Captain Beddy rushed out and pulled witness very roughly back into the verandah and told Fay to call her—(Witness here wrote the term and handed the paper to the Judge.) Witness now picked up a sword lying in the verandah to protect herself. Captain Beddy twisted her arm and took the sword away, and used very coarse language. Mangal Sing, A.-D.-C. to the Koer of Patiala strolled up now, and witness begged him to stay and protect her from Captain Beddy's cruelty. Soon after the Maharani came and witness told her of the ill-treatment. The Maharaja and Maharani took witness to the Club, where they met Captain Beddy. The Maharaja made him apologise to witness. The apology was accepted and witness returned home with Fay. Captain Beddy again abused her. (Witness wrote the abuse). Replying to Mr. Colvin, witness said she had never heard that abuse in her life before. He abused her mother and her sisters (writes the terms of abuse). Captain Beddy told witness his mother had received Miss Denver in her house. Witness said she would never stay with his people. After this scene the Maharaja and Maharani of Patiala went to Dholepore, and Captain Beddy and witness also went. Witness felt very ill physically and mentally at this time. She was thoroughly cowed and suffered much from a bad leg. Captain Beddy accused her of being drunk when several Europeans and natives were present. The allegation was absolutely false. She consulted the doctor about the leg, and he advised her to keep it in a horizontal position. She did so with pillows, but Captain Beddy dragged the pillows away, and she screamed with pain. He said he didn't care a hang about the leg. At Dholepore no arrangements were made about witness's food and she was in a chronic state of hunger. She got only native food. She told Captain Beddy, who said, Don't make a "fuss." Mr. Tobin got witness food, and Captain Beddy now accused witness of having misconducted herself with Mr. Tobin. This was an absolutely false assertion. Witness cried bitterly. Later the Rana of Dholepore and the Maharaja of Patiala and their suites, including witness and Captain Beddy, went up the river in a steam launch. She asked Captain Beddy to take her cloak and dressing bag and he promised, but did not. On their arrival at their destination at night she asked for her cloak and he said——(Witness wrote the abuse). The Judges of Patiala and Dholepore, Mr. Tobin any Mr. Williams, were present, and they walked away when he abused her. When leaving she was hungry, as there was no food on board, only one tin of pate de foie gras between twenty. (Laughter.) Witness said the Rana of Dholepore would not like this.

Mr. Colvin : I am very sorry, but I understood you to say he was trying to get food from the Agra Club.

Witness : Yes.

Witness called for a peg, which Mr. Tobin brought. Captain Beddy said, to insult her she thought :—"So you are drinking again on deck." He chose for his promenade the place where witness had placed her painful leg in a horizontal position, and pushed it down. He was systematically brutal and unkind and used coarse language. From Dholepore they went to Delhi. Here he accused witness of having robbed him of the links sent him by Miss Denver. Witness denied this. He abused her in the presence of the Maharaja and Maharani, Mangal Singh and other visitors. Next they prepared to go to Lucknow by special train. Captain Beddy took witness to the station and put her in a carriage and suddenly said he was not going. Witness noticed another bedding in the carriage and inquired whose it was. Some one said it was Mansal Singh's. Captain Beddy told witness—(Witness wrote for the Judge what he said). When the carriage moved witness was very frightened and asked Captain Beddy to come. He slammed the door in her face and said : "Be damned to you." Witness remained dressed all night, fearing some one would come in. On arrival at Lucknow she found a telegram from Miss Denver to Captaain Beddy, bearing reference to Fay. She immediately wired Rs. 50 to Captain Beddy's mother at Agra and asked her to bring Fay to Lucknow, fearing that Captain Beddy would take her away. She also wrote to Mrs. Rushton, Captain Beddy's sister at Agra, but got no reply from either. Witness's position in Lucknow was very unpleasant ; she was with a party who were all natives, except Mr. Tobin, and had not even an ayah. She asked for one to be brought and stayed in the Maharani's tent. While there she got a note from Mr. Tobin which said : "Do not leave the tent even to see the ayah." Witness wrote on the same slip, "Why ?" Mr. Tobin replied :—"There is a plot against you." At 12 midnight Mangal Singh came and asked her to come out and see the ayah. Witness refused to go. Next day witness came to Captain Beddy's people at Agra and met Captain Beddy, who said "Come to Patiala and bring our property away. We will not return there. I intend to practise in Agra at the Bar." They started. At Tundla her leg was bad and she asked Captain Beddy to carry the baby. He abused her (writes the abuse for the judge). On the return journey he admitted that his misconduct with Miss Denver occurred first in Bombay. On their arrival in Agra he left obstensibly for Benares on business. Subsequently witness heard had gone to Calcutta, and a telegram came redirected from Patiala from Miss Denver to Captain Beddy :—"What is matter. Am entirely in dark." Witness now decided to take divorce proceeding at the suggestion of Mr. Rushton. She engaged Mr. Wiggins and sent Fay to England with Captain Beddy's mother. Captain Beddy never supported her with money at Dholepore. Captain Beddy asked for an allowance. Witness agreed and offered to authorise Messrs. Grindlay, her Agents in Calcutta, to give him Rs. 50 weekly. She wrote to them to open an account in his name with the Allahabad Bank at Agra and drew a cheque on Grindlay in his favour for Rs. 900, which he wanted to invest in mills, but owing to his ill-treatment she tore up the cheque and drew one for the same amount in favour of Mr. Rushton and gave it to him. Captain Beddy's assertion that she offered him a bribe to help her to get a divorce was absolutely false.

Witness's examination was now closed.

Did the ancient Egyptians obtain their eye-paint indirectly from Cornwall? is a question which is at the present moment going the rounds of archæological circles. It appears that on examining the remains of the black powder which still adheres to the stibuin pots which have from time to time been discovered, chemists have found that the eye-paint of ancient Egypt was nothing more than sesrui-oxide of antimony. The question therefore presents itself—How did the Egyptians get this drug ? In the first place, it is a product of tin, which we do not find mentioned on the Egyptian monuments as a metal existing in Egypt, although we find gold, silver, and copper enumerated, Did the Egyptians import it ? That is the crux of the of the whole question. It is known from recent researches that the Egyptians had a very brisk trade with Phœnician traders and these, in their turn, went to Cornwall for tin, so that it is not thought highly probable that the Egyptians obtained the material for the manufacture of their eye-paint from Cornwall.

Mr. Gladstone, who was deeply grieved when he heard of the assassination of M. Carnot, was (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reports) one of the first to condole with Madame Carnot in her bereavement. Although at the time Mr. Gladstone was still suffering from the effects of the operation on his eye, he personally indited a letter in French, offering his sincere sympathy with the widow of the ill-fated President. The letter was couched in very sympathetic terms, and, M. Ernest Carnot sent a deeply appreciative letter in reply.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Humamum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Trans-frontier correspondents states that certain Logaries, who, with their leaders Abdul Islam Khan and Abdul Aziz, were some time ago deported to India by the Amir, and subsequently recalled to Kabul, have again been expelled and arrived in Peshawar on Saturday last. They mustered about fifty souls with the same two leaders.

We learn that owing to floods on the Jellalabad river during the recent rains a portion of Jellalabad city has been destroyed, and as the rain was still falling there, more destruction was expected.

The cost of operations of the Behar cadastral survey, will probably be distributed in the following proportions :—Government share 4 annas, ryots 5 annas, zemindars 7 annas. Under the original proposal the Government share was only 2 annas in the rupee ; the remainder being equally divided between zemindars and ryots. The latter, therefore, will profit considerably by the change.

The residents of Delhi, it is remarked, have a very just grievance against the Punjab Government in its leaving the station without an English Civil Surgeon just at the most unhealthy time of a particularly sickly season. Death has been busy there this year, and, within the last two months Mr. Maunsell, P.W.D., Mr. Dockerill of the Delhi and and London Bank, and the Revd. A. C. Maitland of the Cambridge Mission, have been carried away ; while Mr. Foxley, one of the latter's colleagues, is down with typhoid fever. Yet this is the moment that the authorities choose for removing the Civil Surgeon, and leaving one of the largest stations in the Province in the sole charge of a native assistant.

Nine miles of the Mussoorie Road in the Mohun pass has been so damaged by heavy rains as to be impassable for all traffic. The mails are being sent over the blocked portion of the road by runners. All through-booking of passengers and goods between the N.-W. Railway and the Mussoorie and Landour out agencies has been suspended in consequence. The telegraph wire has been broken. The mouth of the Pass is for miles under water, and in a fearful state, while the streams within the Pass, swollen by the hill torrents from the Siwaliks, are running very rapidly. The tunnel within has collapsed and is a wreck.

The improvement of sanitation in the big cantonments of the Bengal Presidency is being steadily proceeded with. The bulk of the annual grant this year will go to Dinapore and Ferozepore, which receive Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

There is nothing new to report regarding the distressed area in the Central Provinces. The numbers on the relief works in the Saugor district have fallen slightly, and in the Damoh district risen a little, some 10,900 being given employment.

The Government of India have issued revised regulations regarding quarantine on vessels arriving from plague-stricken ports in China. Canton, where the plague is still raging, was omitted from the first list of ports dealt with in the Bombay notification. It has now very properly been included in the category.

It is much too early yet to say what will be the outcome of the report furnished by Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Indian Mines, but colliery proprietors may rest assured that the Government of India will not embark upon restrictive legislation which would sap the foundations of the system of family labour which has obtained for generations in this country.

The most remarkable feature of the meteorology of the week was a strong rush of humid winds across the Sind coast and Rajputana, which gave no rain until they approached the section of the Himalayas from Simla to Naini Tal. They gave a heavy and almost continuous downpour from the 26th to 31st July to these hill districts. Dehra Dun had twenty-five inches, Simla eighteen, Mussoorie fourteen and Roorkee eight during that period. The rainfall has been exceptionally heavy and continuous at the hill stations of Upper India this season. The excess has been greatest at Simla which has received forty-six inches, or twenty inches above the normal to date.

There is a great deal of cholera all over Oudh. From all districts the same account comes that the disease is assuming an epidemic form. The death of Mr. Penny, on 26th July, was very sad. The evening prior to his death he was at a lawn tennis party at the Civil Surgeon's. He complained of not feeling "up to much," and on the advice of Dr. Saunders he abstained from playing. He went home, was taken ill, had the doctor with him all night, and at about 8 a.m. the following day he succumbed. As an official Mr. Penny was popular, and no one has filled the Deputy Commissionership of Unao more efficiently. His remains were taken to Cawnpore for interment, and his widow, a most estimable lady, is at present staying with some friends in Cawnpore, ere she leaves for Europe. It is a little singular, that just a day or two before his own fatal illness, the Deputy Commissioner asked the permission of the Divisional Commissioner to close his Court for a week, on account of the prevalence of cholera, but the request could not be complied with.

During the past week several districts in which the rainfall has been scanty, have received opportune and favourable rain. North Behar has obtained an average of nearly six inches. The rainfall was well distributed, and was almost as large in the amount at Durbhunga, the centre hitherto of the area of most deficiency. As at Purneah and Patna, the fall at Durbhunga was nearly five inches, making a total of nearly 11, which is about half the amount of the normal monsoon rain to date. North Bengal has also received satisfactory and general rain ; Jalpaiguri, for example, has had nearly twelve inches, or three times the normal amount. Fairly satisfactory rain has also fallen over the greater part of the Deccan, more especially at Sholapur, Bijapur and some parts of the Hyderabad State, and also locally at Seoni in the Central Provinces. Tinnevelly has had no rain since the beginning of the monsoon, and the rainfall is as largely in defect in some parts of Southern India and in the central portions of the Hyderabad State as a week ago.

The funds of the Punjab Masonic Institution, which are to be replenished next month by a theatrical performance and concert at Simla, appeal especially to the goodwill of the public at this juncture. The charitable institution has felt the pressure of the bad times, and is now so sorely pressed that it is questionable whether it will be able to maintain the children it has placed in educational establishments for the rest of the year. The nomination of new wards has also become impossible for the same financial reasons. The Institution would be glad to hear from its friends in its need.

A dairy under the management of a soldier and his wife has been started at Cawnpore in one of the British Infantry barracks. This at a time like the present must be acceptable news to the residents, as cholera and bazaar butter sometimes have a close connection.

According to advices from Reykjavik, the general elections to the Althing, the Icelandic Parliament, were held in the island from June 5th to June 10th. The great question before the electors was that of a revision of the Constitution in the sense of rendering the colony more independent of the control of Denmark, and the returns so far show that the political complexion of the new Assembly in regard to this question is unchanged—in fact, the majority in favour of revision in the new Althing is even larger than it was in the last Parliament. Herr Fredrikson, the head of the Icelandic Education Department, who sat for Reykjavik in the late Althing, and abstained from voting on the revision question, was defeated on offering himself for re-election, the electors of the capital returning Herr Jensoon, the assessor, who is strongly in favour of revision. The new Althing will, therefore, undoubtedly pass the proposal for altering the Constitution and transferring the seat of government for the island from Copenhagen to Reykjavik. At present, according to the Constitution conferred upon Iceland by the King of Denmark in 1874, the Landshofpting, or Governor, carries on the government under a responsible secretary in Copenhagen.

THE CHINA-JAPANESE WAR.

The papers to hand by the China Mail show that in the Further East up to the date of the departure of the mail—July 19—all interest centered in the diplomatic relations of China and Japan over the Hermit Kingdom of Korea. Writers in the northern papers devote a considerable amount of space to chronicle the movements of the diplomats, particularly of the British and Russian Ministers, but it is evident that nothing of a reliable nature was known regarding the secret discussions between the Chinese officials, the Japanese *Charge* and the ambassadors. One of the most reliable pronouncements on the crisis in Korea, says the *Overland China Mail*, is that supplied by the correspondent in Chemulpo for the newly-started Shanghai evening newspaper, the *China Gazette*. The prospects of a war between the two countries, China and Japan, are more and more remote, says the paper named. Japan seems to be prepared to take the field ; but China, as may be imagined by those who know anything of the methods of the mandarins, could not, it is generally believed, do more than act upon the defensive. For the most part her army exists on paper only, while the navy is not so powerful as has been represented.

Judging from the present spirit of the Chinese, writes a Tientsin native correspondent, there is fierce longing amongst even the most peaceably inclined—merchants for instance—to come to blows with Japan, even though they become the greater losers. The masses feel confident of ultimate victory, and this is the great thing for success amongst the Chinese, who never felt this ten years ago when fighting the French. No nation possesses the trust of the Chinese nation more than the British, and in the event of mediation China would only listen to terms propounded by England which she would not tolerate from any other nation. There has been a rumour that Russia has been asked to mediate, but this is a mere blind, the idea being apparently to get the Japanese to refuse her mediation and thus cause unfriendliness between Russia and Japan, and deprive the latter of a possible ally in the approaching universal convulsion.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS AS TO WAR.

There is no doubt the popular belief, both among Chinese and Japanese, is that war is inevitable, while the official belief seems to be that diplomacy will succeed in arranging a *modus vivendi* with concessions on both sides. The Chinese in Japan are countermanding orders and preparing to leave, while the Japanese are full of confidence in the justice of their cause, and in their immediate success if war is declared. It seems too certain that China is not ready for war, while Japan is ready.

Upon receipt of the news that Russia had taken a determined stand on behalf of China in Korea the local native papers, especially the *Hupao* blame the magnates at Peking for having fallen into a trap. Instead of asking the good offices of China's best friend, England, they have asked Russia to intervene, when all the time this last named country has been looking with the eyes of a hungry tiger upon both China and Korea. If, argue the papers, China and Japan were to withdraw their troops, the *Tong Hak* or Eastern Sectaries would surely rise again. These would be required to be put down once more. Japan being prevented from landing again in Korea, is China as sure that *she* will be permitted to do so ? If neither China nor Japan be allowed to interfere in Korean matters it is easy to see that China has given that kingdom up to Russia.

THE INTERFERENCE OF RUSSIA.

Russia practically tells Japan, writes the *North China Herald*, of Shanghai, to keep her hands off Korea, or expect a Russo-Chinese protectorate. It is noted in the Japanese papers received yesterday that the Chinese Minister had been having long and serious consultations with the Russian Minister at Tokio, and it was rumoured that Russia was going to China's assistance. Any way Japan seems to have lost her chance, unless she is prepared to defy Russia and the Powers. But China had much better agree to the *condominium* with Japan, if she is afraid to fight Japan single-handed. She will pay dearly for Russia's aid. It is evident that Russia thinks that Korea protected by China will be an easier morsel to swallow when the time comes than Korea protected by Japan. The situation, if Reuter is to be relied on, is bad for Japan, who is sent home robbed of her intended glory, bad for Korea, who had a chance of civilisation under Japan's rule, and bad for China, who calls in Russia, her worst enemy, to help her, and then gives Russia the key to her north-east gate. Only Russia gains, and the other Powers look on, and content themselves with wondering whether Russia's gain is altogether for the benefit of all of them.

WHAT JAPAN SHOULD DO.

If we look beyond the immediate present, says the Shanghai paper quoted above, we cannot help seeing that, presuming always that the operations of war are confined to Korea, it will be a great advantage to China, to Korea, and to all the world that has intercourse with China and Korea, if Japan puts an end to China's suzerainty over Korea, and sets herself resolutely to urging the little kingdom along on the path of civilisation. In the first place, the collapse of Chinese influence in Korea at the touch of so small a Power as Japan would cause an awakening of China that would be very unpleasant for the Government whose ignorance, indifference, and corruption have got China into her present predicament ; the Government that does not seem to know that thousands of the more intelligent of the Chinese people are hoping that their country will be beaten at the beginning of the war that they expect. Then the collapse of Chinese influence in Korea, an influence that has never been exerted for the good of the people as far as the internal government of Korea is concerned, would open the way for a peaceful revolution in which the most sordid, avaricious, and oppressive oligarchy in the world would be swept away, and the people would have a chance, under the reasonable laws that Japan would introduce, of developing in peace what is naturally a very productive and should be a very prosperous and contented country. But our Governments at home have decided that Japan must not commit the moral wrong that her practically unprovoked attack on Korea is, even though it would result in great subsequent benefit to the country and people. They cannot afford to have a little fire lighted anywhere, because they do not know how far it will spread : and in laying their injunctions on Japan that she shall not break the peace, they are certainly safeguarding the immediate interest of foreigners and their commerce in China. Some of us look with complacency on the possibility that the success of Japan may cause a revolution in China, from which foreigners as well as Chinese would ultimately gain ; but they do not consider how many foreign lives and what thousands of innocent native lives might be lost in the interior before the revolution was ended.

THE ALIEN FORCES IN KOREA.

Under this heading *The Celestial Empire* states that a correspondent in Korea places the number of Japanese soldiers in the Hermit Kingdom at 11,000 men of all branches of the service, at the period he wrote, and, from another source, it transpires there were another 10,000 ready, at the most southern military station in Japan, to embark in transports at a moment's warning, and, as the operation of mobilizing troops seems to have been executed expeditiously, and without any hitch, on the part of the Japanese so far, Japan may be said to have an army of some 20,000 ready to meet their opponents. At the outset, the Japanese did not expect that their "friendly !" aid would be appreciated by the Koreans, having provided themselves with a contingent of Japanese labourers, without which an army's strength is considerably lessened by reason of a certain number being told off for other duty than fighting ; as we find that the King, or rather his Government, promulgated instructions that no Koreans were to aid the Japanese in any manner or form. Of course, the wires were pulled in this instance by the influence of the Chinese Minister, and as Korea had solicited help from China, which had been forthcoming promptly, the Korean Government could not but act in a friendly manner towards her reliever, even if she desired to do otherwise, and assert herself, as she has been endeavouring to do, as a nation, and not a tributary of China, by the despatch a representatives to Foreign Courts. The Korean Government, if she is doing anything, which we are inclined to doubt, is acting the part of coquette, who will not throw off her old love till she is quite certain of the new one, which she is not. According to a Japanese newspaper, it was thought that the 5th of this month would be the day which would decide whether there was to be war or no war. But we think Japan has missed her chance. She should, if she really intended to carry out the programme of being Korea's foster-mother in the paths of civilization, have operated decisively against the Chinese when they were unprepared as every moment's delay weakens her position, and strengthens China's. But China is clever in an astuteness of her own, and recognizes the force of waiting *pour parler*. Information as to China's army in Korea is intensely meagre, as is always the case with anything concerning the Chinese. Perhaps they are wise ; and perhaps the Japanese Government would have been wise also, if they had seen that their instructions as to silence being kept by the Japanese press concerning their movements of troops in Korea, had been carried out.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Chefoo, says :—When Captain Lang, R. N., was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally considered that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organisation of the nascent fleet had made astonishing progress under that devoted officer, and it was, I believe, his own opinion that another two or three years of unremitting labour would have brought the Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own on the high seas. When, therefore, he was intrigued out of the service by his own subordinates, who proved themselves for that occasion stronger than the strongest Minister of the Empire, it was predicted that the Chinese fleet would soon lose its training and degenerate into a disorderly mass of corruption. While I confess to have shared in these apprehensions, candour compels me now to say that they have not as yet been realized. The Chinese fleet has not only kept the sea, but to outward appearance has made considerable progress since 1890. Without a single European officer, except a German engineer here and a German gunner there, the fleet has made extensive cruises every year, free from accident of any kind. It has just gone through its second triennal inspection by the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and another Imperial Commissioner, General Ting, and has knocked about the various ports in the Gulf of Pechili in a way to test at least the efficiency of engines and boilers and the manœuvring skill of the officers. The ships have been moved about in perfect order ; both in target practice under steam and in evolutions in open water they have acquitted themselves as well as possible, and in ten days' operations not the slightest hitch has occured. As I write, the ships are flaunting their many-coloured bunting in the bay in front of me, H.M.S. Centurion and the French flagship Bayard keeping them company in expending much powder in honour of the Queen.

The warships—exclusive of yachts carrying the Commissioners and their suites—which took part in the display were 20 in all—the Pei-Yang, or Northern Squadron, 11 ships ; the Nan Yang, or Southern (Nankin) Squadron, six ships ; and the Canton Squadron, three ships. Of these the only vessels of any importance are those of the Pie-Yang Squadron, and their names, in the order in which they sailed, are as follows :—

Ting Yuen (flag), 6, iron armour-plated barqette, 7,335 tons, 6,000 horse power, built in Stettin.

Chen Yuen (commodore), sister ship.

King Yuen and Lai Yuen, sister ships, 4, armoured cruisers, 2,900 tons, 5,700-horse power, built in Stettin.

Chao Yung and Yang Wei, sisters, 6, steel armoured cruisers, 1,350 tons, 2,400-horse power, built by Armstrong.

Chai Yuen, 3, steel cruiser, 2,300 tons, 2,800-horse power, built in Stettin.

Chih Yuen and Ching Yuen, sisters, 5, steel cruisers, 2,300 tons, 7,600-horse power, built by Armstrong.

There are other effective vessels belonging to the Northern Squadron which took no part in the manœuvres—notably, six. Armstrong gunboats, "alphabetical," each carrying one 35-ton gun. Half of these are kept in dock, but they are perfectly efficient. I made short trip in one steaming easily nine knots and with everything in good order.

PREPARATIONS.

Though as ships the Southern Squadrons are more or less abortions, they are well armed ; indeed, the best firing was done by one of the Canton vessels—from French guns, I believe the concentration of the naval strength of China in the north is due to two things—that the Gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the Viceroy of the Northern Province who is the actual leader in organising the national defence. The impulse which has brought the navy and coast defences up to their present state of efficiency has not been expended. On the contrary, the energy which has been thrown into the inspection just concluded proves that the question of national defences is pressing seriously on the Government. For 11 days two high officials, over 70 years of age, having been labouring incessantly from morning to night, climbing up and down ladders of ships, scrambling over forts, watching drills, examining schools, giving audience to innumerable commanders, and directing the new works to be undertaken. The Tartar General, who had never before seen the sea, and who is, moreover, really infirm, is only, of course, a nominal coadjutor to Li Hung Chang, on whom rests the sole responsibility. Well aware that mere possesion of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way towards effording national security, the Viceroy Li seems resolved to have the crews as well trained as is possible. The schools of instruction are vigorously supported, competent European officers are at their head, and the results are surprisingly good. The Chinese are a most teachable people, and there is no kind of exercise at which they do not quickly become expert. The battalion drill of the bluejackets at Wei-haiwei, who have been trained by Lieutenant Bourchier, R.N., excited universal admiration. The exercises could not have been better done ; the men were smart and evidently in the best spirits. They do semaphoring work exceeding well and in fact everything which can be taught by men to men, the Chinese learn and practise well.

The scientific branches are also thoroughly looked after. They have German torpedo instructors, English and German gunnery instructors, and professors of astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, &c. The Chinese officers are consequently perfectly trained in everything that pertains to the naval profession, and they are apt pupils, as every tutor who has had to do with the education of Chinese youths will testify.

They are handicapped by having not only to learn, but practically to carry on their work in a foreign language. This in the navy, is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the proper drill for every gun in the service has been elaborated by Lieutenant Bourchier, are also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the man have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphoring and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

There is still a great hankering after some foreigner competent to take the place of Captain Lang ; but no Western Power could lend an officer nor could any officer accept the service except on conditions which the Chinese can never grant. In the schools a man of character and tact may maintain his position without sacrificing his dignity or his usefulness. But it is not easy. In the executive service it is impossible for any foreign officer to gain such authority as would alone enable him to do himself justice. Whatever language may be used in speeches, letters or even agreements, the Chinese will never give any foreigner authority in their militant services. And if any one were to imagine that he had it the fate of the Lay-Osberne flotilla and of Captain Lang would be repeated.

But, unfortunately for China, it is precisely in the internal economy of the ships, where the foreign director is least tolerated, that he is most needed. No true estimate on be formed of the value of the Chinese navy without taking into account that which is hidden from view. The muscles may be all right and yet the viscera diseased. It is rather a wide question, and cannot be put in a nutshell ; but if one could get at it, the secret relations of the officers of the navy with each other would give the key to that important problem—How would the Chinese fleet comport itself in face of the enemy ? The men are, beyond doubt, splendid material, docile and muscular. Taken from the ranks of the poor, and for the first time in their lives well fed, well washed, and well clad, they become transformed in a greater degree than our own bumpkins when drilled and set up. Any man might be proud to command them.

THE OFFICERS.

But have the men reason to be proud of their officers They see their superiors, from the admiral down to the cabin steward greatly addicted to gambling. The highest officers are reported to be lucky ; in fact, a considerable part of the monthly pay is popularly, perhaps jocularly supposed to circulate in a back current through their fingers. Then the clan system is still rampant. Competent men are shelved in favour of brothers and nephews with no qualifications. Everybody knows that under the family system of China poor relations swarm round every man who gets on. and the navy is no exception. They can by no means be shaken off, and as they cannot all be supplied with cash, every nerve is strained to provide them with the means of living no matter at whose or what expense. Sir Joseph Porter, with his cousins whom he reckons up by dozens, would be no burlesque in China. This is one of the rotten places in the Chinese navy.

There are others—systematic peculation, the contract system with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the service in order to put money into the pockets of the officers, and matters of that sort, winked at by those in authority for good reasons.

To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that either loyalty to the Government or a proper *esprit de corps* can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on these premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded.

But these same phases of official corruption prevail throughout the civil administration, and have done so from time immemorial. Yet the Government goes on, and, indeed, it is a question whether, with all its faults, the Government of China is not on the whole as successful as that of any Western State. The same things have not in all cases the same significance. In the West if one saw a ship dirty she would be openly pronounced inefficient; not necessarily so in Oriental countries. An officer gambling with his sentry would be incompatible with any kind of discipline at all in any country but China; but it would be rash to build, even on such a fact as that, a theory of the worthlessness of a Chinese navy. What the fleet really would do in an emergency it would be rash in any man to predict. For the present the ships cruise about in company, visiting neighbouring countries, make a brave show, never collide with each other, or even get their paint scratched.

Probably the safest ground of confidence in the future and ultimate fighting value of the Chinese navy is the evident determination of the Imperial Government to make it efficient. They will make many mistakes, they will waste enormous sums, they will be nearly strangled by time-honoured abuses; but they are a dogged people, with large resources, and, as a nation, massive.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The only feature of any salient interest in the European Situation is the condition of affairs in Bulgaria, where it is certain despite the favourable reports with which Prince Ferdinand's Government, following M. Stambouloff's example, deluges the European Press, that there is a seething of unrest, which might at any moment bring on a critical position, requiring the attention of the Powers. A telegram from Vienna to the *Standard* dated July 16 states:—

A meeting, attended by many thousand persons, was held at Sofia on Sunday afternoon, in which two speakers strongly denounced M. Stambouloff's regime, and a resolution was passed to petition the Prince to liberate M. Karaveloff, who is at present undergoing penal servitude as an accomplice of the murderer of M. Beltcheff, but who was considered by the meeting to be a victim of M. Stambouloff's tyranny. After the passing of this resolution a crowd of about six thousand persons proceeded in a body to the prison in which M. Karaveloff is confined, and a number of them attempted to force an entrance, but were driven back by the guard, who met them with drawn bayonets and loaded rifles. Numbers of the mob then noisily made their way to the house of MM. Stambouloff and Petkoff, and hissed and hooted until they were dispersed by the gendarmes and police. The Government do not seem at all inclined to recommend the Prince to pardon M. Karaveloff, and the latter himself refuses to solicit from the Prince a remission of his sentence. Among the latest accusations brought against the ex-Premier is that of forgery. It is founded on a letter addressed by M. Stambouloff to M. Lukanoff, the Prefect of Police, and now published in the *Svobodno Slovo* and other Bulgarian papers. An attempt is being made to prove that the sensational documents, so compromising to Russian diplomacy, which were brought forward some time back by M. Jacobsohn, were only forgeries, concocted with the assistance of M. Stambouloff and his tools. This conclusion is, however, not in the least justified by the letter above mentioned, for it contains nothing but a request to the Police Prefect to furnish Jacobsohn with certain data he required in the introduction to his documents. All the letter shows is that M. Stambouloff interested himself warmly in the publication of those documents. The arrest of M. Lukanoff, reported to-day from Sofia, is probably connected with this affair.

Another account, emanating probably from an official source, tends to reduce the extent and gravity of this demonstration to very small proportions, but such *dementis* must be accepted with caution.

Writing on July 18, the same correspondent informed the *Standard*:—

Contradictory reports continue to arrive here from Bulgaria as to the real state of affairs in that country. The Opposition journals every day report fresh disorders in the Provinces, but these statements are regularly denied by the Government organs. How much truth there may be in these conflicting accounts it is impossible for the moment to ascertain.

Yesterday, however, M. Stambouloff's organ, the *Svoboda*, published an official telegram, addressed by the Procurator at Viddin to the Home Ministry, announcing that on the 11th of the present month serious disturbances had taken place at Bregova; that the houses of several rich peasants had been attacked, and many persons seriously wounded.

Some days ago, again, at Tirnovo, the villa of M. Karaghosoff was attacked and entirely demolished by a mob of rioters. This may be regarded as simply an act of private revenge against M. Stambouloff's former secretary. These occurrences go to show that since M. Stambouloff's retirement peace and order are less perfectly maintained in Bulgaria than before.

The *Svyet* states that "at the next meeting of the Sobranje the assembly will propose to the Prince a reconciliation with Russia, and in order to effect this the House will recommend him to make the extremest concession to that Power. If the Prince accepts the proposal, the Sobranje will send a deputation, headed by the Metropolitan Clement, to St. Petersburg to effect the proposed reconciliation between the Czar and the Prince of Bulgaria."

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is reported to have had an interview with a Russian journalist, in the course of which he is stated to have indicated a desire for a reconciliation with Russia. The Prince was, it is stated, introduced recently at a railway station to the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, whom a few days later he invited by letter to the palace. Prince Ferdinand asked him if he was satisfied with what he saw, and the correspondent answered that he had not expected to find so much order in Bulgaria, nor the friendly reception given him everywhere. The Prince, according to an account published in Vienna, said:—"You are my neighbour. You are staying at the Hotel Coburg, not a name that sounds nice to a Russian ear." The correspondent said, "Let us hope that it will some day sound sweeter." The Prince, after some further remarks, than want on: "I do not deny that Russia has had many reasons for being dissatisfied. During the last eight years Russia has been provoked. She has been irritated. Stambouloff did not heed my warning." The correspondent replied, "I cannot conceal from your Highness that Stambouloff's fall was welcomed in Russia." "Russian society," said the Prince, "is justified in not loving Stambouloff, but does it hate me? Stambouloff offended Russia, but am I Stambouloff? They call me usurper,' 'adventurer.' I am no usurper. The people's will called me to the throne, whether the Powers recognise me or not. I am not here for the Powers, but for the Bulgarian people, and surely my family ought to be guarantee enough that I am not an adventurer. Government and society in Russia must recognise us, Why is Russia's enmity proved to me by deeds and words?" The Prince, it is stated, confessed to having received the correspondent, not because he is a journalist, but because he is Russian.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

There is a slight tension at the Borte, owing to the disinclination of the Sultan to receive Signor Catalani as the Italian Ambassador. A *Times'* telegram from Constantinople (July 17) says:—

No progress has been made with the settlement of the diplomatic difficulty with Italy. The appointment of the new Ambassador has not yet been accepted here. Signor Catalani meanwhile has left Vienna for Copenhagen to represent King Humbert at the royal wedding festivities. The general view of the incident is substantially that, setting aside errors of omission or of commission on either side, it would not seem politic to insist on the reception of an Ambassador who would, under such auspices, be placed in a position which would compel him to carry out his duties under many disadvantages.

SHOCKING DISASTER IN THE SOLENT.

A serious accident occurred in the Solent, off the Brambles, on the 19th ultimo. The Trinity House authorities had decided to blow up the wreck of the yacht Azelea on the Brambles, and for that purpose the ship Mermaid, with explosives aboard, proceeded to the spot. Seven men put off in a small boat to lower the charges, and were successful in dispersing the wreck. One of the crew had pulled up an unexploded charge, which had been under water for about an hour. This he did contrary to instructions, but he appears to have been under the impression that it was all safe. The charge was laid in the bottom of the boat, and shortly afterwards it exploded, with the result that the entire crew perished. One man was picked up, but was found to be dead; and two others were recovered who showed signs of life, but both died as they were being brought ashore. Signals of distress were hoisted by the Mermaid, and a surgeon put off from the ironclad Dreadnought, which was in Cowes Roads.

From some cause at present unexplained the charge which had been laid exploded directly under the boat, blowing her to atoms, and killing all the men.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP— Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Cream-ether. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores &c.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE UMARIA COLLIERIES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 13, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had his attention drawn to the fact that, at the Umaria Collieries, situated in the Central Provinces of India, belonging to the Indian Government, and which cost that Government 10 lacs of rupees, the price of coal has been reduced by the Government manager first in 1892 to 5 Rs. 8 a. per ton, and secondly in 1893 to 4 Rs. 3 a, per ton; whether the Government accounts show that the working of the collieries produced a profit in 1891-92 of barely 2 per cent. on the capital employed, such result being arrived at by allowing less than 2 per cent. on the capital employed as a sinking fund, and without making any allowance for the interest paid by the Indian Government upon its loan capital, out of which the expenditure on the collieries has been provided; whether he is aware that the depreciation sinking fund allowed in English collieries is from 7½ to 10 per cent., and that, if such allowance for depreciation were made, the Umaria Collieries would appear by the accounts to be worked at a loss. Whether the chief consumer of the Umaria coal is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a company earning much more than its guaranteed dividend, and whether the successive reductions in price by the Government have consequently gone to reduce the cost of working of that line, and consequently to increase the dividends of the shareholders of the railway at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. And, whether he will interfere to prevent this proceeding on the part of the Indian Government.

Mr. Fowler said the Umaria Colliery was worked by the Indian Government, and the price of coal had been reduced to 4 Rs. 3 a. per ton. The Government account showed the figures given in the question in regard to profits and sinking fund. He was informed that it was not the practice in India to allow so large a depreciation fund as was usual in England. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was the second largest consumer of Umaria coal. Any reduction in the selling price of that coal must tend to reduce its working expenses, and so increase the Government share of revenue for the advantage of the Indian taxpayer. He saw no reason why he should interfere to prevent a reduction in the price of coal, but he was in communication with the Indian Government on the question whether the working of these collieries might not with advantage be transferred to private agents.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Sir James Kitson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the statement made by the chairman of the East Indian Railway, who asserted, in his address to the shareholders of the last half-yearly meeting, that continued difficulties are met with in obtaining funds from the Government of India to meet the reasonable requirements of traders for increased or improved accomodation, and what is virtually an almost insuperable barrier has been set up against any extension of the undertaking; that the Board still finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds from the Government, while even in the amount urgently required to provide carriages for the many thousands of passengers who, in the absence of proper vehicles, it has been necessary to carry in goods waggons and cattle trucks, has only been granted after repeated solicitation: And, whether he will take measures to remove the difficulties complained of, and afford railway companies in India the means of obtaining readily the necessary additional funds for meeting the requirements arising in the development of traffic on their lines.

Mr. H. Fowler: My attention has been called to the statements made by the chairman of the East Indian Railway Company in respect to the provision of funds by the Government of India for the purposes of that company. The East Indian Railway Company is at present under its constitution dependent for the outlay in the nature of capital expenditure on the limited funds at the disposal of the Government of India for such purposes. It is in my opinion very desirable that means should, if possible, be provided by which the requirements of this system may be more largely met in the future, and the subject is now under my consideration in Council. This difficulty does not arise in connection with other Indian railway companies who possess the power under their constitution to raise, with the sanction of Government, funds for the purposes of their several undertakings. I quite sympathise with my hon. friend on the object he has in view, and I am doing my best to attain it.

THE INDIAN CANTONMENTS ACT.

Mr. Stansfeld asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is true, as stated in a telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Simla, that on the introduction of the Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of the India Office on the subject of the Indian Cantonments Act, the Viceroy, replying to a question, said that he understood that the measure would not be passed before the winter; and whether, having in view the period of time since the report of the Committee and the pledges of her Majesty's Government, he will insist upon the necessary legislation being carried through without any further delay.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I understand that it is necessary that the Bill for the amendment of the Indian Cantonments Act should be published in the *Gazettes* in India and referred to local Governments for opinion in the usual way before being passed into law, and it is therefore probable that it will not be finally disposed of till the meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. I can assure my right hon. friend that the pledge given by her Majesty's Government will be fulfilled.

INDIAN OPIUM FOR CHINA.

On Monday, July 16, in answer to Mr. John Ellis, Mr. H. Fowler said: The total exportation of Indian opium to China and the Straits in April 1893 was 5,266 chests, and in May 1893 5,074 chests. In April 1894 it was 4,839 chests. The figures for May 1894 have not yet been received.

A TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.

Sir G. O. Morgan asked the Postmaster-General whether his attention had been called to a mistake in an important telegraphic message sent by Messrs. Meredith, Jones and Sons, of Wrexham, to Reuter's Telegraph Company on May 15 for the purpose of being transmitted to Bombay; whether he was aware that in consequence of such mistake it became necessary for the senders of the message to re-cable the same at a cost to themselves of 12s; and whether the Post Office authorities declined to be responsible for the loss caused by the neglect of their employes, and, if so, who was responsible for such loss.

Mr. A. Morley: While expressing my regret for the mistake to which my right hon. friend refers I am afraid I can only call his attention to the notice which appears on the telegram forms used by the pubic—that the Postmaster-General is not liable for any loss which may be incurred by reason of any mistake in the transmission of telegrams.

Sir G. O. Morgan: Then may I ask who is responsible?

Mr. A. Morley: I am afraid the answer is, "No one is responsible," for if any liability does exist it must fall upon the innocent tax-payer.

Sir G. O. Morgan: Is not what the right hon. gentleman has just said in direct contravention of the first principle of English law—that "there is no wrong without a remedy"? (Here, here.)

Mr, A. Morley: That is a question for the Attorney-General.

Mr. Bartley asked if it were not a fact that in the event of a message being wrongly sent the Government were bound to have the mistake rectified without any further charge.

Mr. A. Morley said that if the first advice was found to be incorrect owing to a mistake on the part of the Post Office officials, no charge for repeating the telegram would be made, but that in no case was the Post Office liable to make good any consequential loss to the individual.

INDIAN PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

In the discussion on the Budget Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to add at the end of Clause 15 a provision that estate duty shall not be payable in respect for any pension or annuity payable by the Government of British India to the widow or child of any deceased officer of such Government, notwithstanding that the deceased contributed during his lifetime to any fund out of which such pension or annuity is paid. The amendment was agreed to.

BOUNDARIES OF UPPER BURMA.

On Tuesday, July 17.—Mr. Curson asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now give any information to the House as to the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention relating to the boundaries of Upper Burma; and whether papers would be presented.

Sir E. Grey: The convention will be published as soon as the ratifications, which are now on their way, have been revised.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Wednesday, July 18.—In his statement on the Government programme the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—When these legislative measures [the Evicted Tenants Bill, &c.] are disposed of—(laughter)—we have taken some pains to arrive at a judgment which I do not think is unreasonable—(hear, hear)—we shall then propose to take the Indian Budget.) I really do not know why hon. gentlemen laugh. It is my opinion that important matters in relation to the finances of our great Indian Empire require earlier consideration than hitherto been given to them—(hear, hear)—when the Budget has been pospone to the absolute end of the session.

Mr. Balfour reminded the right hon. gentleman of a promise made early in the session in reference to a discussion on Indian finance. He (Mr. Balfour) was afraid there would not be an opportunity until October or November. (Laughter.) That was too long to wait (Renewed laughter.) What steps would the right hon. gentleman take to fulfil the promise he gave in April that a day would be afforded on which to discuss the present condition of Indian finance irrespective of the Indian Budget?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he did not think the Bills he had referred to would occupy until October or November, and therefore the Indian Budget would come on before that date, Subsequently the Chancellor added:—With regard to a day for the discussion of Irish finance—(laughter)—I beg pardon, Indian finance—I recognise that the Government should afford an opportunity for discussing it, and I should be prepared to consider with the leader of the Opposition what they should be given for the purpose.

STAFF CORPS GRIEVANCES.

On Thursday, July 19.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has yet received an answer from the Government of India to his despatch sent from the India Office at the end of May this year, on the subject of the grievances of officers in the Staff Corps; whether he is now in a position to lay upon the table the papers relating to these grievances, including the memorandum submitted to the late Commander-in-Chief and his suggestions thereon. And whether any decision, and, if so, what, has been arrived at on the subject.

Mr. H. Fowler said: No answer has been received to my despatch regarding the promotion of officers of the Staff Corps, nor has any decision been arrived at on the subject. As I informed the hon. member on May 31 last, until the correspondence is complete, the papers cannot be presented to the House.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

The Marquess of Lansdowne,—To inquire whether it is still the intention of her Majesty's Government to prohibit the Government of India from extending the import duties, levied under the Tariff Act of 1894, to cotton goods; and to call attention to the discussions upon this subject in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Mr. Naoroji,—That, in the opinion of this House, a full and impartial inquiry should take place into the condition and wants of the Indian people, and their ability to bear their existing financial burdens; the incidence of the revenue, and the possibility of economies in the expenditure; also the financial relations between India and the United Kingdom.

Sir Donald Macfarlane,—To ask the Secretary of State for India if he can explain the meaning of the explanation given on page 3 of the "Return of the Military Expenditure of the Government of India in India and England from 1875 to 1892-3." (The item referred to is the increase of 929,822*l*. in home pensions, which is stated to be mainly due to the growth of the colonels' allowances, derived from a much larger number of officers than that now existing; and, if the number of officers was at one time larger than that now existing, how the amount has been increased instead of diminished.)

Sir William Wedderburn,—To ask the Secretary of State for India, will he explain why, although Mr. N. Subramaniem, Barrister-at-Law and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras, has acted as Chief Judge of that Court for the last thirteen months, and during that period has given complete satisfaction to the Government and to the public, on the permanent appoinment becoming vacant, he has now been superseded by the nomination of Mr. R. B. Michell, from outside the Court, to be the Chief Judge; whether the law requires that the Chief Judge should be a European; and, if not, whether the Secretary of State will state the grounds on which Mr. Subramaniem has been superseded; and, whether the Secretary of State will lay upon the table of the House the opinions of the Judges of the Madras High Court and the correspondence between the Madras Government and the Government of India regarding this appointment.

THE BRITANNIA AND VIGILANT.

Yacht racing in Belfast Lough gives more of an open water test than the Clyde, and the Vigilant and Britannia tried conclusions on Monday, 16th ult., over the Royal Ulster course. It was a day of unsettled weather and variable winds. The Vigilant appeared in her altered rig, with shortened topmast, bowspirit, and spinnaker boom, the change having, it was calculated, reduced her time allowance to the Britannia from 3 min. to about 1 min. 10 sec. At the start of the day there was a fine whole-sail breeze from the south-west, veering westerly, and the boats were ready with their jack-yarders, the Vigilant having first tried her jib-header in a preliminary cruise. The improvement upon the American was most marked. The Britannia had slightly the better of the start and more than retained her advantage until they had rounded Carrickfergus mark, but thereafter the Vigilant developed great speed running through the Britannia's weather with apparent ease, and giving her no chance to overhaul her throughout the remainder of the first, the whole of the second round, and part of the first distance in the final. The wind had been holding firm and true all this time, so that there was no suspicion of luck in favour of the Yankee. With the exception of her mainsail, which at the close of the second round was beginning to go back, her sail plan was more satisfactory than during several days on the Clyde. When the yachts had passed commodore to begin the last round the westerly wind suddenly gave way, and flukey air prevailed for about half an hour. The Britannia had turned sharply round the commodore mark, and stood pretty far to the north with the view of catching a north-easterly breeze which at that time of day it was most rational to expect. The Vigilant had held well up the Lough until the failing breeze completely left, when her skipper and crew had the mortification to see their rival being picked up by the breeze they had gone in search of, while the Vigilant was fast in the doldrums. This was the turning point in the race, which thereafter the Britannia had in hand. She was round Carrickfergus mark more than two minutes ahead, and then the yachts had a strong breeze which carried them to the finish. The victory of the Britannia was therefore due not so much to sailing ability, in which on the day's work she was decidedly second to the Vigilant, but to the move at the beginning of the third round, which it was thought by yachting experts should also have occurred to those in charge of the Vigilant. The Britannia won by one and a half minutes.

A DEFENCE.

The owner of the Vigilant had on Tuesday, the 10th ultimo, for the first time since her appearance in British water, the satisfaction of seeing his vessel a winner. The American boat had the opportunity of showing her capabilities in a strong breeze. She beat the Britannia, and was leading by nearly six minutes at the opening of the final round, when the Britannia carried away some gearing and had to give up. The Britannia has had a big pull on her opponent these two weeks past, and honestly established a reputation for sailing better in light and moderate breezes. No one who had the pleasure of looking on yesterday can entertain a doubt that on a hard wind the Vigilant is quite the equal of the Britannia. Upon every distance of the course, with the single exception of that from Briggs to commodore on the second round, on which the Britannia picked up, the Vigilant was sailing away from her, and it may be reckoned that with a continuance of the strong wind she would have won handsomely had the Britannia been able to go on to the finish. The wind was from the west veering northerly, and it was firm and true all day, and while the waters went white with breaking waves there was no lump of a sea to contend against, so that the yachts had a comparatively smooth passage, both stemming the waves finely and without making much to do about it. The sails of the Vigilant were setting rather better again, but there was still a pucker in the jib which must have hindered the yacht's progress, and the mainsail was not yet all that could be desired. On the other hand, the sail plan of the Britannia was perfection, and looked beautiful as the boat was sailing on the wind. It was much to be regretted that owing to her unfortunate accident the Britannia was unable to proceed to the end, especially on an occasion when her great rival was in all probability about to register her first victory. As the Vigilant was winning the stars and stripes was run up at the club-house, the Atalanta and other steamers blew their whistles, and a number of the spectators raised a cheer, which, however, was not charged with much enthusiasm. Amongst the yachting gentlemen the victory of the American yacht was hailed with pleasure, and Mr. Gould was heartily congratulated on the manner in which his boat had been sailed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The financial difficulties of the Indian Government have given rise to disquieting rumours about an intended increase in the import duties. When last week's mail left India a suspicion had spread through the Bombay bazaars that the tariff rate would be raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. "So strong has this belief become," writes the *Bombay Gazette*, "that there was a rush during the week to take delivery of goods at the Custom House, so as to avoid the anticipated supplementary duty of 2½ per cent." The rumour arose doubtless from the fact, which had become apparent to all, that the Indian Budget was based on a serious miscalculation. It anticipated a deficit for the current year, but it failed to realize how great the deficit would be. In order, perhaps, to mitigate the scandal of exempting Manchester goods from the import tariff, the Budget took exchange at the improbably high rate of 1s. 2d. for the 12 months. As a matter of fact, the rate is now nearer a shilling. Last Wednesday tenders for the India Council drafts were accepted at 1s. 0 7/8d., and there is a likelihood of a still further fall as the dead season for Indian exports advances. It is quite possible, says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the Government will have at the end of the financial year to make good an appalling deficit of between five and six crores," that is 50 to 60 millions of rupees.

The Finance Minister has wisely determined to give up the cool climate of Simla and to make an official tour during the present month. Pacifying paragraphs have been sent to the Indian Press conveying an assurance that this very unusual step means no immediate change in the financial arrangements for the year. Indeed the Government of India finds its hands tied in regard to any action with a view to extricating itself from its difficulties. It cannot raise the import tariff from 5 to 7½ per cent. and at the same time continue the exemption of Manchester goods from duty. Lord Elgin and Mr. Westland must bear as best they may the results of the course of wrongdoing into which they were forced by the desire of the Home Government to conciliate the Lancashire vote. We have been careful to exonerate the new Viceroy and the new Finance Minister from personal blame for the measure thrust upon them in their first weeks of office and thrust upon them in defiance of the unanimous protests of the India Council at home. Mr. Westland's visit to Bombay this month is a timely and conciliatory acknowledgement of the serious character of the crisis.

BITTER FEELINGS.

Several weeks ago we said that it was almost impossible in England to realize the bitterness of Indian public feeling on this question. Articles in the native Press, which a year ago would have excited general indignation, are now applauded by the British journals in India. Commenting on our remarks, the *Madras Times* observes:—"On the subject of the sacrifice of India's interests to Lancashire, the native and the Anglo-Indian editor alike writes strongly. They court the hostility of Government, for they know that any open display of [its] animosity would help to bring about that thorough investigation which alone is needed to expose to the world the fact that a gross and cruel injustice is being done." The *Pioneer*, while despairing of effective help from merely financial measures, urges that redress for the political injustice should "be still pressed for with passionate determination. In connexion with the incidence of taxation, the freedom of Manchester cotton goods remains even a greater insult than an injury to this country." We confine our quotations to passages from two of the most patriotic British organs in India. It could serve no good purpose to reproduce the language of indignation from the native Press.

Public opinion in India seems convinced that, until England shall be awakened by some great calamity in Indian finance, there is little prospect of escape from the present situation. It is now understood that the exemption of Manchester goods from the import tariff will not be persisted in after the current year. But it is also felt that, in order to maintain that exemption for a time, India will be forced to go on borrowing in gold with which to pay her way. The credit of India is still unimpaired in the London market. As long as India can freely raise money at home neither the Indian Government nor the Indian Press have much hope of a sound financial policy. What the *Pioneer* looks forward to is a rude awakening of the British capitalist to the risk which he himself runs in bolstering up an Argentine finance in India. "Borrowing will soon become possible only with the guarantee of the British Government." It is that Government—the Home Government—which, in spite of its most experienced advisers in the India Office, has aggravated the necessity for fresh loans.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

Meanwhile, the system of Indian control has lapsed into a state which will render it impossible, when the time for retribution comes, to fix responsibility on any one of the ostensible members of the Indian Government. This is not only the case in regard to financial department, of which the late head frankly informed a London meeting the other day that the most important measure of his five years' administration had not his approval in regard to the time and manner in which it was carried out. The Law Member of the Viceroy's Council has not waited till his release from office to disclaim responsibility for the policy thrust upon him. No statement more serious from a constitutional point of view has been telegraphed from India since the country passed to the Crown than that of our Simla correspondent on Friday morning. The Law Member of the Governor-General's Council is the responsible representative of the Indian Government in its legislative capacity. On Thursday he found himself compelled to introduce a Cantonments Bill, the effect of which will be (in the opinion of responsible Indian authorities) to kill and invalid in 12 months more young British soldiers than fall in action during five years. In doing so he declared from his place in the Legislative Council, "that the Bill had practically been drafted in England, and he declined to express any opinion as to its necessity." Imagine the Lord Chancellor of England making such a declaration with regard to a Government measure in the House of Lords; a measure which in India will be carried only by the brute force of the official majority in the Council; an official majority which in this case, as in regard to the exemption of Manchester goods from the import tariff, will vote in more or less openly avowed opposition to its personal convictions. The responsibility for the management of India has passed away from the Government of India, it has passed away from the India Council at Westminster, it is passing away from the Secretary of State to every self-formed Parliamentary group whose vote it is convenient to conciliate or whose obstruction it is worth while to buy off.

SOMETHING GOING WRONG.

The largest and most important of these groups has not been slow to discern the nature of the change which has taken place. The party in the House of Commons which calls itself the Indian Parliamentary Committee, and which seeks by a many-sided activity to make good its claim to that title, has sprung up from small beginnings a couple of years ago to a compact body of 150 votes. The general feeling that something is going wrong in India is rapidly adding to its numbers and increasing its influence over members of the House who do not actually join its ranks. Last week it presented a letter to the Secretary of State and circulated a copy to every member of Parliament that will secure for it a still further accession of strength. It asserts that the explanation of India's financial difficulties, which has been year after year put authoritatively before the House of Commons, is an untrue explanation. Those difficulties, it endeavours to show, arise not primarily from the decline in exchange exceeding the revenue-yielding powers of India. It quotes the categorical statement of the present Finance Minister that "the fall on the value of the rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues." This statement it traverses by an array of figures to prove "that, according to the least favourable mode of computation, the net revenue at the end of this decade (1883-84 to 1892-93) exceeds the net revenue at the beginning by Rx. 8,422,942, whereas the increased cost of exchange is only Rx. 5,906,853, so that the excess of increase of revenue over enhanced cost of exchange is Rx.2,516,089. This is the increment accruing in a single year. But if the aggregate excess of the ten years be taken, it will be found that during that period the Indian Finance Ministers have had at their disposal from this source a net surplus of no less than Rx. 18,389,248. From these figures it is clear that the cost of exchange has not out-stripped the increase in the revenues, on the contrary, during these ten years the increase in the revenues has been nearly enough to pay for exchange twice over."

EXPENDITURE.

The Indian Parliamentary Committee then proceeds to examine the plea that further retrenchments in Indian expenditure are impracticable. Its analysis of expenditure discloses, in its opinion, "the remarkable fact that under all headings, except the military and civil services, the additional cost of exchange has been more than met by corresponding economies;" that, in regard to the branches of expenditure other than the two now specified, "there has actually been a saving of Rx. 4,644,863, which is enough to meet the corresponding increase in cost of exchange, Rx. 3,771,234, and to yield besides a surplus of Rx. 873,602. So that, whether we look to increased revenues or to reduced expenditure, there seems no reason why the exchange difficulty should not be satisfactorily met."

It is impossible, in the last paragraph of an article, to enter on a scrutiny of the figures upon which these statements are based. On the face of them they suggest counter-criticisms not only to any one conversant with Indian public accounts, but also to those who think that good civil administration and an adequate military defence are things worth paying for in India. It must suffice for the moment to point out that a group influencing 150 votes in the House of Commons has committed itself to the refutation of the whole theory of recent Indian finance as presented to Parliament. Lord Lansdowne, by arranging to bring the great questions involved before the House of Lords this week, has rendered a public service. Those questions must be fought out in the Commons, but a calm and fair discussion in the Upper House may clear away preliminary misconceptions and false issues.

PAUPER FOREIGNERS AND ANARCHISTS.

The second reading of the Alien Immigration Bill brought together rather a large gathering in the Upper House on Tuesday (17th ult.) to hear Lord Rosebery's reply to Lord Salisbury. The interest in the bill was by no means confined to the Peers. Tired and wearied of the Finance Bill, many members of the Commons congregated in the galleries and at the bar of the Upper House, while in front of the Throne were several members of Government and Privy Councillors. The side galleries filled with Peeresses, and altogether for the month of July the House was a large one. When the Marquis of Salisbury had moved the second reading of his bill—a process which he had to perform twice, for the Lord-Chancellor was inattentive, being engaged in an animated conversation with another Peer upon the Woolsack—the Earl of Rosebery spent just fifty minutes in opposing the measure, his prepossessions towards which had not been strengthened by consideration, and indeed he did not think such a proposal ought to be made to Parliament at all except upon the initiative and authority of the Government. The Premier was bellicose in his very first sentence. He called Lord Salisbury to account for demanding that the present Cabinet should undertake legislation for which there is now no more warrant than there was when he himself was in office. He dealt at considerable length with the first part of the bill, relating to the treatment of destitute aliens, and declared that the immigration of such aliens was decreasing, and that the number which arrived in this country last year was less than 3,000. There was therefore no ground for attempting to legislate on the subject in the last month of the session. Lord Salisbury, when he introduced the bill, had made a strong point of the fact that the United States had passed stringent laws to prevent destitute aliens from finding a home there, but those laws had no appreciable effect, for, though 64,263 crossed the United Kingdom on their way to the United States last year, only 99 of them were refused permission to remain in America. Moreover, the destitute aliens who landed here did not become chargeable to the rates. No doubt Polish Jews came here in a great state of poverty, but the race to which they belonged undertook their support, and the whole case was very small—far too small for legislation now, and not likely to become great enough for legislation in the future. Indeed, the percentage of foreigners to every thousand inhabitants was in this country only 5·8, while in Germany it was 8·8, in Austria 17·2, in France 29·7, and in the United States 147. One other argument on which Lord Rosebery laid stress was that the aliens did not compete with our own working classes, for they brought new trades with them which were not the trades of the United Kingdom, and which they developed in our midst, that being chiefly the main feature of cheap cigars and cigarettes and of the cheap clothing and boots which were known as "slops." There was

NO CASE,

Therefore, for asking the House of Commons in the month of August to pass legislation which conflicted with all their traditions without having any statistics, facts, or arguments in its favour. If such a bill were passed it would immeasurably fortify the restrictions imposed against our own emigration abroad. He objected to the machinery of the bill, and especially to the unpleasant powers sought to be imposed upon inspectors of the Board of Trade, and then he dealt with the second part of the bill—that directed against Anarchists. Here again he admitted that if a case could be made out for interference, interference ought to be resorted to; but in no previous case where such restrictive legislation had been passed had it been of any use. He claimed that Lord Salisbury's speech in introducing the bill had produced a disastrous result abroad, where the press had given it a clear and unanimous approval, and the noble Earl added—"All the time he was speaking, I heard the distant hum of the applause of the foreign press, which has been for years trying to fix upon us the imputation of harbouring the assassins who disturb their country's peace." He had, he said, taken some pains to examine the statement of the Conservative leader. He had applied to the Home Secretary, and from that Minister he had received authority to contradict in the clearest terms the assertion that any of that conspiracies have been planned and plotted in this country. Lord Salisbury was surprised at the sweeping nature of this contradiction. He interposed with an exclamation of sceptical astonishment. "None of these outrages?" he demanded. Lord Rosebery replied with a smart dialectic hit. He spoke, he said, only for the period of the present Government—if outrages had been plotted in the time of the late Cabinet, that was not their concern. "Our hands," he exclaimed, with a dramatic gesture—"Our hands, at any rate, are clean." That being so, he entirely refused to accept the bill. He rejected the second part as he had rejected to first, because there is no warrant for it. Towards the close the Premier brought in Joseph Mazzini to give colour to his speech, and in his last sentence he again closed in personal grip with his opponent, "It is not possible," he said, "that the noble Marquis could have rendered any greater disservice to his country than by his speech and by the introduction of this bill."

LORD SALISBURY'S DEFENCE.

Then Lord Salisbury spent three-quarters of an hour in defending his measure; but he was not in his happiest vein, and seemed at times to have a difficulty, most unusual with him, in finding the precise words and phrases which he wanted to use. He admitted that he was challenging the conduct which the Government had pursued, but he declined to accept the figures put forward as to the number of alien immigrants as they had been "sweated down" by the Board of Trade from the official returns which the noble Marquis again quoted, and which showed that the number coming here in a war was about 24,000. He stuck to his statistics about pauper aliens. Dealing with the second part of the bill he said that it was our duty to do every thing to prevent these murderous outrages and offences against civilisation and Christianity, and in support of the charge that these plots were hatched in this country gave a sensational account of the Autonomie Club, as circulated by one of the news agencies. Lord Couper denounced the Bill in the strongest terms, and the Lord Chancellor ridiculed in irresponsible gossip on which Lord Salisbury had based his charges. The Duke of Devonshire defended the principle of the bill and said he would vote for the second reading. The House at last decided, and the bill was carried by 89 to 37. Lord Salisbury thus secured a vote of the House of Lords in favour of his bill, but having regard to the attitude of the Government it is not believed that he will attempt to carry it further this session.

RETIRED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subject of the employment of retired soldiers and sailors sat on Tuesday and took evidence for the first time. Sir G. Chesney occupied the chair. The first witness, General Feilding, head of the recruiting department of the Army, said that the number of soldiers leaving the Army every year, as near as he could tell, varied from 14,000 to 17,000. At the present moment the Rererve stood at 83,391, and on January 1, 1894, from inquiries made of the men themselves, it appeared that 73,014 were in employment, 7,723 unemployed, and 2,654 did not send in their life certificates. The number of men registered for employment in regimental district registries in 1892 was 5,542, and the number to whom employment was offered was 3,222. Of the last number 2,143 were offered employment in the Post Office and 74 in other Government departments. In 1893 6,775 men registered themselves for employment, and 3,354 were offered employment, including 700, who were offered work in the Post Office, and 121 in other Government Departments. Up to June 13, 1894, 7,730 men had registered their names, of whom 1,918 had been offered employment, 496 in the Post Office, and 41 in other Government departments. There were various kinds of employment under Government which ought to be offered to soldiers, such as messenger ships, writerships, and subordinate clerkships. There was in the Army now a better educated class of men. In London, Dublin, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, 2,030 clerks and 1,169 shopmen had been enlisted since 1890. In addition there were 200 or 300 sons of small tradesmen; in fact, there was coming in now a class of men capable of filling almost any subordinate appointment.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LIST.

In anticipation of a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to public business, there was a very large attendance of hon. members when the Speaker took the chair at ten minutes past twelve on Wednesday (18th ultimo) in the House of Commons. As Sir W. Harcourt moved to his seat, he was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers.

The cheers were renewed when at a quarter past twelve Sir W. Harcourt rose to make his statement. He remarked that the time had now arrived when they had to consider what arrangements could be made for the purpose of closing the session within a reasonable time. As usual, the Government had to do, not what they wished, but what was possible under the circumstances. The first thing that was clear was that it was impracticable to proceed in the present session with some of the great measures to which the Government was pledged, such, for example, as the question of the Church in Wales, the Registration Bill, and the Local Vito Bill. (Laughter.) Those would be dealt with in the coming session. (Hear, hear.) But there was just time within the compass of the present session to accomplish some useful work to the advantage of the country and the credit of the House of Commons. He would put those measures, as he ventured to do last session, in different categories. He would first take the legislative measures which the Government thought they could fairly ask the House to dispose of in the next few weeks. He took first the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill. (Hear, hear.) That was a measure which the Government regarded, for many reasons, as of pressing importance, and they would accordingly deal with it first. The next in order was the Equalisation of Rates (London) Bill; and the third measure was the Local Government (Scotland) Bill. He now came to a bill which was not a Government measure—the Miners' (Eight Hours) Bill. This was a bill which, in the opinion of the Government, raised social questions of the very highest importance, and they thought that the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of pronouncing a judgment upon it this session. Therefore, they would give facilities for that purpose. That concluded the list of bills partaking of a controversial character which the Government thought they could dispose of this session. He now came to the second category—bills of a purely uncontroversial character. He meant consolidation. There were two of them—one the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Bill; and the other, the Treasury Orders Consolidation Bill. The third category consisted of substantially uncontroversial bills, and included the Building Societies Bill, the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, the Elementary Education Bill (Attendance of Children), and two others, one relating to quarries and the other to check weighing. Then there was a bill for the conciliation of labour disputes, and the Government was prepared to give a fair hearing to other bills on the subject which had been brought forward. Next came the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Amendment Bill, and there was another bill which might very fairly be put in the same category—the Irish Education (Amendment) Bill. When these legislative measures were disposed of—(Laughter)—the Government then proposed to take the Indian Budget. (Renewed laughter.) He did not see any cause for laughter. (Hear, hear.) They then proposed to proceed with Supply. (Renewed laughter.)

BANTER.

Sir W. Harcourt remarked that he was quite ready to wait. He believed that reasonable time might be given for these objects, and that then the House might very well rise before the end of the month of August. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") It would be necessary to take a vote on account on Monday, the 30th inst.

Dr. Macgregor: What of the Crofters Act Amendment Bill? (Laughter.)

Sir W. Harcourt: I am glad to see that the House is in such an excellent humour. I may hope from this indication we may put the Crofters Act Amendment Bill into the category of uncontroversial measures. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour remarked that the programme recited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was more suited to the beginning of a session than the end. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) As he could not make a speech upon the statement, all he would do was to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Indian Budget would be taken. He did not understand exactly what the right hon. gentleman meant to do with the Eight Hours (Mines) Bill. Would it be introduced between the various stages of the Evicted Tenants Bill, or would it be proceeded with some time in September?

Sir Charles Dilke observed that the Factories Bill had not been mentioned in any category.

Sir William Harcourt was proceeding to comment on Mr. Balfour's remarks as to the probable length of the session, when

Mr. Balfour rose to order. He said he had no objection to the right hon. gentleman making a speech if he might reply to it.

The Speaker: It would be better on the present occasion to avoid all controversial topics.

Sir W. Harcourt: I will answer this question briefly in this manner. I do not think these bills will take until the beginning of November, and, therefore, I anticipate the Indian Budget will come on before that date. (Laughter.)

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Mr. Wilson (Govan) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state in plain terms what was meant by facilities for the Eight Hours (Mines) Bill.

Sir W. Harcourt observed that he had never said at any time that the Government would undertake to pass the bill. Opinions on this bill, both on the Treasury and the front Opposition bench, were divided. He had never said anything more than this—that he thought it was a matter of such importance that the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of coming to a decision upon it.

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the facilities meant sufficient time would be given to pass the bill through Committee. The opinion of the House of Commons had been taken on the subject, as the bill had passed its second reading.

Sir W. Harcourt: I have no hesitation in saying that if the House is of opinion that the bill ought to be passed, it will have the opportunity of passing it.

In reply to other questions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said as regarded the Irish Education Bill, unless the Government were satisfied that it was practically accepted by both sides of the House, they would not go on with it. Unless there was more reason to believe that the Crofters Act Amendment Bill met with more unanimous support than at present, in his opinion there was no chance of passing it this session. In regard to the Local Veto Bill the opinion of the Government was unchanged. It would be impossible to proceed with the bill for the repeal of the Crimes Act. As to questions with regard to the next session, it would be obvious to the House that he had got quite enough to do to deal with the measures of the present session—(Laughter, and hear, hear)—and he must respectfully decline to enter upon any anticipations of the questions for next year.

Mr. Darling asked whether any bill dealing with Anarchists would be proceeded with.

Sir W. Harcourt: No, sir; certainly not.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Commander-in-Chief, on the 16th ult., made his half-yearly inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Duke of Cambridge, who was accompanied by his staff, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock at Camberley Station, and at once drove to the College Parade-ground, where the cadets (380 strong) were drawn up under Lt.-Col M. Wynyard, Assistant-Commandant. The Royal salute having been given, his Royal Highness made a minute inspection of the battalion, which afterwards marched past in splendid order, first in cloumn and then in quarter-column. Under-Officer Prince Alexander of Teck put the cadets through the manual and firing exercises, which were performed in a most creditable manner, as also were the bayonet exercises, which were gone through under Under-Officer Brooke. The battalion then moved on to the football field, where various battalion movements were carried out under Under-Officers the Hon. Gathorne Hardy and the Hon. Anderson Pelham. In heavy rain an advance was made in review order, after which the Governor presented his report. The Duke of Cambridge, in reply, said he was very pleased to receive such a satisfactory report, and delighted with the smart appearance of the cadets on parade that morning. Their turn-out could not have been better. The manner in which the various exercises had been carried out was highly creditable, and it had been remarked to him by Sir E. Wood that the way in which they handled their arms was worthy of any Regular battalion. He trusted that they would continue the smart system which had been inculcated into them, and that they would carry with them into the Army the lessons in military life essential to an Army like ours, which had to encounter difficulties in all parts of the world. The Duke, in conclusion, referred in feeling terms to the death of Gentleman Cadet Dalby, who was drowned in the lake, and exhorted all to learn to swim. His Royal Highness presented Under-Officer the Hon. Gathorne Hardy with the Sword of Honour, after which an inspection was made of the plans, dormitories, hospital, and chapel. In the riding school a class was put through various exercises, and the Duke also saw the cadets jumping their horses in an adjoining field. The inspection concluded with a display by the gymnastic class.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The christening of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York was made the occasion of much display on Monday (16th ult). Her Majesty the Queen travelled from Windsor by special train in order to be present at the ceremony, and there was a considerable gathering of Royal personages at White Lodge, Richmond. The Queen left Windsor by special train at 3·37, travelling over the London and South-Western Company's line, and arrived at Richmond—the distance being 35½ miles—punctually at four o'clock. The train consisted of a saloon, the Royal saloon, a large saloon, a first-class carriage, and a van. Awaiting the Queen on the platform at Richmond were the Mayor of Richmond (Alderman J. W. Sizlumper) and a number of other members of the Corporation. The Mayor then handed an address, couched in the usual terms, in reply to which the Queen said—I thank you very much for your kind demonstration. At the same time the following reply in writing was handed by the Queen to the Mayor:—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for your congratulations on the birth of my great-grandson, the son of my dear grandson, the Duke of York, whose christening is now about to take place. It gives me great pleasure to receive your assurance of devotion to my throne and family.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

The Queen and the Royal personages accompanying her, as well as the suite, proceeded to alight from their carriages. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in a black silk gown and a black bonnet, the latter relieved by a white feather and white tulle. Her Majesty was escorted to the first carriage in waiting, horsed by four bays, with postilions, and headed by outriders. Accompanying Her Majesty the Queen in the first carriage were Princess Alix of Hesse, and the Cesarevitch. In the second carriage there rode Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their children, and in the third carriage Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and her daughters Princess Aribert of Anhalt and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Unfortunately, the weather was most unpropitious, rain falling in a steady downpour, and thus all the carriages were closed. Guests who had been bidden to the christening ceremonial commenced to arrive at White Lodge a little before four o'clock. The first to put in an appearance was the Duke of Cambridge, who had driven from London, and next came the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived from London in closed carriages at a quarter-past four. Prince and Princess Christian followed, and then came Lord Salisbury, who was the recipient of greetings from a small crowd who braved the drizzling rain. Shortly afterwards came Lord Rosebery, who was well received. But the general cheering was reserved for Her Majesty, who bowed forward in her carriage to acknowledge the manifestation of loyalty. The Queen was received by the Duke of Teck, and the Duchess of York was one of the first within the house to greet Her Majesty.

THE CHRISTENING ROBE.

At a quarter to five o'clock, Nurse Green carried the Royal baby, dressed in his beautiful robes, into the room, and, naturally enough, he was very generally admired. Considerable interest is attached to the robe in which the infant Prince was baptised. It is, in fact, an historic garment, being the same that was worn by the baby's grandfather, father, and other members of the Royal Family at their christenings. The lace was that worn by Her Majesty at her own wedding, and lent by her to ornament Princess Beatrice's bridal gown. It is the finest Honiton needlepoint with a graceful flowing pattern resembling conventional convolvulus thistles with trailing foliage, and medallions *à jour*. This is wrought in a variety of intricate stitches, the whole being a beautiful specimen of exquisitely skilled and lovely English pillow lace. The design on the front of the robe tapers to a point at the waist, and is set in by a finger-wide flounce of lace continued all round the foot of the dress. Beyond the frill the needlepoint shows in large groups of flowers scattered lightly over the net; and winding in and out between the separate clusters is a quilted ruche of narrow white satin ribbon, forming a glistening wavy line down both sides of the front and round the bottom of the robe and above the foot frill of lace. The dainty little bodice is worked to match the skirt, and the short full sleeves are formed of three frills of lace, gathered on an under sleeve of satin edged with a narrow frill of Honiton point. The sleeves are caught up to the shoulders by an inch-wide white satin ribbon, tied in rosette bows; and the ends are finished by a crimped fringe headed by an open work netting formed by strands of the silk knotted together. A sash of white satin ribbon a little over a finger-length wide is tide in a smart rosette at the left side, and falls in long ends, terminating, like the shoulder ribbons, in the netting and soft crimped fringe. This lace robe is made over an under dress of the richest English white satin, which forms a silvery background for the delicate filmy needlepoint, and throws out the groups of cobweb-like flowers and foliage, with ethereally lovely effect. With this dress there was a little Honiton lace cap, the crown of which is even a more beautiful specimen of work than the robe. The cap is trimmed with rosettes of baby satin ribbon, and a border composed of a lace and loops of the ribbon, and tied with wider satin strings. The cloak differs considerably from those usually worn by infants, being, in fact, one of Her Majesty's valuable Honiton lace shawls, thrown over a square of white satin, edged with a quilting of narrow white satin ribbon, similar to the one trimming the dress. One corner is turned back. This cloak was not fastened at all. The infant Prince was laid in it, and it in no way covered the robe, which was seen to the best advantage. All the materials worn on the auspicious occasion were of English manufacture

THE CEREMONY.

Shortly after the arrival of the infant Prince a procession was formed to the large drawing-room, the Queen taking the arm of the Princess of Wales. Here there were assembled the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. H. Carr Glynn in their robes. The Princess of Wales held the Royal infant during the early part of the service, after which she passed him gently over to the Queen, who occupied herself in soothing the child. The Duchess of York stood immediately behind Her Majesty. The Sovereign herself handed the child to the Archbishop of Canterbury and plainly gave his names as follow:—"Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David." The first name is after the Prince of Wales, the second after the late Prince Consort, the third after the father of the Princess of Wales, the fourth after George, Duke of York, the father, and also the Duke of Cambridge. George also is for England, Andrew for Scotland, Patrick for Ireland, and David for Wales. The names, which were a secret up to the last moment, were chosen by the Queen. The baby, as became a healthy boy, cried during the sprinkling of the water, but was quickly soothed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The responses of the sponsors were general, the baby having several godfathers and godmothers, including the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, the Czarewitch, Princess Alix of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, and all the members of the Royal Family. Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury were amongst those who signed the register which is kept specially by the Queen. The last entry is dated July 6th, 1893, and refers to the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York at St. James' Palace. The entry before that relates to the baptism of Lady Maud Duff, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal ceremony the Queen kissed the Duchess of York and the Princess of Wales, and again caressed the baby. The christening was quite a private ceremony. The Lodge does not boast a chapel, and therefore the drawing-room was converted into a baptistry for the occasion. The font was a huge gold bowl from the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The water used was part of that which two years ago the Duke of York brought from the Jordan when on his last cruise. There were three christening cakes—one from York, another from Norwich, and a third from Edinburgh.

The Duke of York then proceeded to register the birth of his son, the registrar of the Mortlake district being in an ante-room. During the registration tea was partaken of in the large dining-room. Subsequently the Queen and other members of the Royal Family were photographed in groups, one group representing four generations in the direct line comprising the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Edward Albert of York (the baby.) The party broke up at 6-30, when the Queen left for Richmond and Windsor. Her Majesty was again loudly cheered as she drove through the streets.

The Duchess of York looked a little pale, but well and strong. As soon as Her Royal Highness can travel any distance, she proposes, with the Duke, to go to York Cottage, Sandringham, and a visit next month to Cowes will no doubt bring about a complete restoration of strength.

A. M. Favialle, a Parisian tradesman, of Neapolitan origin, has left a legacy of 18,000 fr. to the City of Paris, the interest of which is to be applied every year to providing a dowry for three young girls, born in Paris, who are between the ages of 16 and 25. The names of the candidates are to be entered at the Mairies by October 1 in each year, and the three fortunate ones will be chosen from these who fulfil the conditions of the testator.

'TRUTH" AND FICTION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Last week it was announced that a son of Lord Haldon, who has been for two years a trooper in the 8th Hussars, has been "selected" for a commission, and a member of a well-known Shropshire family has been promoted in the same way from the ranks of the Norfolk Regiment. They are both ex-Militia officers who failed in the usual examinations. The manner in which promotions of this kind are now being so frequently made deserves attention, for the whole affair seems a clever dodge to evade the examinations; and it is the more remarkable after the severe strictures by Sir Redvers Buller on the quality of the officers who pass in the regular way from the Militia into the Army. If those who succeed in the competitions are unsatisfactory, what is to be expected from those who failed therein? Young men "of family" who can command interest are not now upset by a failure in the examination for a commission. They join the Army as privates, and in a very few years a commission is given as a matter of course, if their conduct in the ranks has been good, and if the necessary influence is exerted.

Explanations ought to be required from the military authorities respecting the recent appointment of a Musketry Instructor in the 1st Royal Sussex, now at Fermoy. On the occurrence of the vacancy there were six Sergeants qualified for the appointment, ranging from nine to fifteen years' service, all possessing Hythe certificates, and absolutely clean defaulter-sheets. The appointment was, nevertheless given to a Lance-Sergeant of twelve years' service whose record is, to put it in the mildest terms, very inferior to that of the other men, and who had no compensating recommendations except the favour of one or two superiors. The case is an exceptionally bad one, and if the War Office allow it to pass unnoticed, they will be tacitly endorsing the view that character counts for nothing in promotion of this kind.

A man who took part, with a detachment of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in the Whuntho (sic) Expedition of 1891, tells me that the only recognition of their valour vouchsafed to himself and his comrades was a new pair of boots per man; and he asks whether there is no intention of granting a medal for these operations. Personally, I would rather have a good serviceable pair of boots than fifty medals. A medal, however, has the advantage that it does not wear out, which even the best of boots do sooner or later, and soldiers like to have an outward visible sign of their services to show to their friends and the public. Medals were granted last year for all the Lushai and Burmah operations between 1889 and 1892, and the Whuntho heroes ought to have been included. Failing a medal perhaps they might be allowed another pair of boots.

By the way, there seems to be a great deal of inexcusable delay about the issue of new boots to regiments in India. Whenever the new boots season arrives I get complaints from men who have not been attended to. The Lancashire Fusiliers, at Quetta, did not get the supplies of shoe-leather due on April 1 until May 31. In the interval there came a camp of exercise, and the men were consequently put to needless expense in having worn-out boots mended up for the occasion. If any difficulty is experienced in getting the boots delivered at the proper time, I can supply the names of several firms at Northampton who will deliver as many boots as may be required on any day that may be appointed.

It may interest my friend Tommy Atkins to know on good authority how much weight meat loses in the process of cooking. The question is constantly arising at soldiers' messes, and I heard of a case at Alexandria the other day where a detachment, who had complained that their allowance of meat was insufficient, were decidedly sceptical and dissatisfied when informed by the C.O. that an allowance of 30 per cent. must be made for cooking. Having gone into the matter both theoretically and experimentally, I find that the highest authorities consider that properly roasted meat loses one-third of its weight in cooking. By other processes the loss is somewhat less, and of course a good deal depends on how much the meat is cooked. From private experiments, however, I find that a joint cooked in the oven to my liking loses very little under one-third in weight. Consequently, the C. O. who swore by 30 per cent. was as nearly right as possible. Were this better understood in the Army, there would probably be less grumbling at insufficient rations.

An Indian chaplain on furlough writes:—"I see that you have been quite misled by an N. C. O. on the subject of the collection at parade services. I have been for ten years a military chaplain in India, and I have officiated at many hundreds of parade services (in the Punjab), and I 'never once' saw the bag taken round at such a service, nor should I allow such a thing to be done, considering that the men's attendance is compulsory. . . . " This may be perfectly true of the Punjab, but it is no evidence that such a practice does not prevail elsewhere; and it so happens that I did not speak of the Punjab, but of elsewhere. I have no more reason for supposing that an N. C.O. would send me a complaint about a practice which does not exist, than for supposing that a chaplain would deny the existence of the practice if it does exist. Can my clerical correspondent tell me of his personal knowledge that such a thing is not done at, say, Poona. If not, his evidence is of less value than he imagines. However, I forgive him his too sweeping contradiction for the sake of his excellent example in refusing to allow such collections, which I hope may be followed by other chaplains.

I should like to know by what authority every man in a regiment is compelled to join the shooting club, under pain of a course of punishment drill if he fails to do so. This is done to my knowledge in one regiment now in India. I know not in how many more. A soldier ought to have all the shooting requisite to keep him up to the mark in the ordinary course of instruction, and at the public expense. To compel him to pay a subscription to a shooting club for additional practice is wrong in principle, and in practice there is the further objection that a man seems to get very poor value for his money. I heard the other day of a private who had been for three years subscribing to his regimental shooting club at the rate of four annas per month, and he had fired on the average about fourteen rounds per annum. He reckoned that at the end of three years the club had made a profit of over Rs. 7 out of him.

One of the latest economies which the Indian Government has carried out is a reduction of the punkah-pulling allowance for the barracks and hospitals throughout the Punjab. The reduction comes into effect just at the most unhealthy period of the Punjab summer, and it has naturally caused widespread dissatisfaction. The idea of the Government seems to be that the reduction in the punkah establishments is to be counterbalanced by packing the inhabitants of the hospitals and barracks closer; but this is decidedly a step in the wrong direction, and it seems more than likely that the few thousand rupees per annum which it is hoped to save will be swallowed up by an increased doctor's bill.

The Indian authorities are vastly particular about the nationality of candidates for the Indian Police; but it seems that they are much less difficult to satisfy in the matter of morals. As I mentioned the other day, admission is now governed by the Sandhurst rules, which exclude candidates other than British-born or naturalised subjects. But I hear that a young gentleman was allowed to go up for the last examination, notwithstanding that the private tutor with whom he had been preparing had found it necessary to dismiss him from his establishment and explicitly refuse to give him a testimonial. There is an official rule which requires candidates to furnish testimonials to their good behaviour during the preceding four years; but apparently the rule will yield to pressure applied in the right direction. I wonder whether any Indian subject, desirous of entering the police force, will find it equally easy to get round the rule which excludes him.

Four of the Indian troopships (the Serapis, Crocodile, Euphrates and Jamna) have been condemned, and the Malabar will be the only one of the old vessels used during the next trooping season, which is to commence early in September, the service being in future carried out from Southampton, instead of Portsmouth. The Government have chartered two steamers (Britannia and Rome) from the P. and O., and Dilwarre from the British India Company. Each vessel will accommodate 3,800 officers and men, in addition to the crew, and they will make much shorter passages to and from Bombay than the old troopships.

A Calcutta correspondent sends me some newspaper extracts, together with a few forcible observations of his own, upon the meddlesomeness of certain of the Residents at Indian Courts. He argues that there is considerable danger of the Native Princes being estranged through the unnecessary and intolerable lengths to which these officials go in interfering with their affairs. The Resident at one Court in particular appears to have become conspicuous by his lack of tact and overbearing conduct; and from what is said in the papers respecting his proceedings, I should think Mr. Fowler would do well to look into the matter.

Truly a dangerous spirit is abroad in our Indian Empire. A Bombay paper publishes the proceedings in a case of a poor wretch of a Hindoo and his wife, described as "sweeprs," who were prosecuted for criminal trespass on Government land at Matheran. It appears that they had been served with notice to quit their quarters on this land, and offered accommodation elsewhere. When the notice expired they did not go, so they were evicted, and their hut burned down. Nevertheless, they persisted in going back, and were actually found sleeping by the ruins of their former home. They pleaded that the alternative accommodation offered was not to their liking, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. The Court, in the person of "J. P. Barry, Third Class Magistrate," found that their intentions were criminal, and gave them each a month's imprisonment. Anyone below the intellectual level of a Third Class Magistrate would wonder where the evidence of criminal intent was to be found. Mr. J. P. Barry, however, has a professional eye for a criminal, and Mr. Barry "had no doubt they were probably instigated" (it requires a Third Class Magistrate to have 'no doubt' about a mere probability) "by evil-disposed persons with the object of intimidating the Superintendent to let them go back," &c. I think it will be agreed that when parties in the position of "sweepers" set themselves to intimidate officials in the outrageous manner above described, things are looking very black in the East.—"Truth."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The writer of the following letter to the *Times* claims that the proposed conversion of Four per Cent. Rupee Paper will lead to wider results than appear on the surface:—

July 13.

Sir,—May I put briefly before European investors in Rupee Paper their position in regard to the proposed conversion?

The four per Cent. Bupee Debt consists of the following:—

Loans.	Amount Rx.
1842-43	27,525,549
1854-55	25,035,430
1865	34,297,432
Various	8,231,878
Total	95,099,280

The 1842-43 loan will be discharged in India in rupees on Nov. 1, 1894. Each of the five other loans can be discharged separately at three months' notice.

The holders of all the loans have, till the 28th inst., the option of conversion into Three and a-Half per Cent. loans, with interest at the old rate of 4 per cent. to July 31, 1895, and secure against further conversion till Aug. 1, 1904.

The conversion of the 1842-43 loan is probably secure; only about three crores are held in London. It is understood that about six crores are held by the Currency Department, and the Goverement rupee balances are very large.

Although the 1865 loan, because it is larger, and the 1854-55 loan, because nearly 15 crores of it are held in London, may be more difficult to deal with, the power of dealing with each loan separately places the Government in a very favourable position. It seems quite possible that if the 1842-43 loan be successfully converted, without any material diminution of the large rupee balances, the conversion of such portions of the other loans as may not have been converted by the 28th inst. may then be forced on terms less favourable to the holders than are now offered to them. The telegram in the *Times* of to-day indicates that this view is being adopted in India.

The European investor in rupee paper is to some extent "between the devil and the deep sea." If, instead of submitting to a reduction of interest, he elect to be paid off in rupees and try to get his money back from India, the mere fact of his doing so must force down exchange.

If, however, the whole conversion be successfully carried out without any large movement of rupee paper in India—without, that is to say, a demand for the remittance of its equivalent in gold from India to London—the Government will have been assisted in its policy of placing the money of India on a gold basis. It is not merely the saving of nearly 500,000 Rx. in the annual interest which will have been secured, but to some extent the confidence of the European investor in the rupee maintaining its present position will have been indicated—Yours obediently,

L. C. Probyn.

STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was held on Friday (13th ult.) at St. Martin's Town-hall, Charingcross-road. Mr. J. Stansfeld, M.P., presided, and was supported by Lord Overtoun, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stuart, M.P., Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mrs. H. J. Wilson, M. Pierson (Holland), M. du Chastian (Brussels), and Mdme. de Morsien (Paris). Mr. Stansfeld, in his opening address, stated that he had always held the view that the question of State regulation was essentially a woman's question. He did not wish to speak words of discouragement, but they they were not safe yet. Their British work was not completed, although they had passed a Bill repealing the Contagious Diseases Act in the United Kingdom. They had condemned those Acts by resolution of the House of Commons in 1886, but two years later they discovered that things were going very badly in their point of view in India, and a resolution was passed in the House of Commons absolutely condemning the system and requiring its abolition. They learned that that resolution was defied and evaded by the military authorities and the medical experts in India, and the federation thereupon took up the question. They knew the resolution would be defied and evaded, but they did not succeed in proving it until they sought the aid of women after men had failed. An Act was before the Council of India for the abolition of the State regulation of vice, and when that was passed the main part of their work would be accomplished, and they would then help their European friends. They should not begin to dream of safety until their opponents gave up the case and admitted they had been beaten. Mrs. H. J. Wilson proposed a resolution that the meeting, regarding the State regulation of vice in any form as a violation of the laws of the country, pledged itself to maintain constant vigilance against its reintroduction in this country. This was carried, and the meeting separated.

THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The annual grand manœuvres of the German army in the presence of the Emperor, in which the 1st and the 17th army corps will be engaged during the second week of September, near Bromberg, on the Polish frontier, are expected to be of even more than usual interest. For the first time on this occasion they will afford an opportunity of testing the effect of the new army law of 1893 upon the efficiency of such large bodies. The reduction of the term of service with the colours from three years to two has now come into full effect, and unmounted troops taking part in this year's manœuveres will be almost exclusively composed of men of less than two years' standing. In this respect alone the coming manœuvres will attract special attention as marking a new era in the military history of Germany. But there will also be several other features of novel interest. Ten battalions of infantry will be experimentally furnished with the new field kit of reduced weight. The use of bicycles for the transmission of orders, and, generally, for keeping up communications in the field, will be tested on a large scale, with a view ultimately to relieve the cavalry of a great part of the duties they have hitherto been called upon to perform in this connection. Experiments will also be made with the new folding boats which have been ordered from England for the cavalry. They are to be attached to the leading squadron of every cavalry regiment to facilitate the crossing of streams and canals while reconnoitring and covering the advance of the main body. Night manœuvres with cavalry are stated to be also contemplated, and as the Emperor will himself take the immediate command in turn of the two divisions of cavalry engaged, there is no doubt that interesting developments may be looked for in connection with this arm of the service.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA IN INDIA.

So far, says the *British Medical Journal*, M. Haffkine has inoculated about 25,000 persons in India, but until recently he seemed to fight against enormous odds, and it seemed hopeless, or even impossible, to draw any deductions from his inoculations. In March of this year, however, cholera broke out in a bustee of Calcutta, and M. Haffkine at once subjected his method to a test. The result, if not perhaps absolutely free from objection, is, nevertheless, full of significance. With the appearance of cholera, 116 persons out of 200 inhabitants of the bustee were inoculated. Fresh cases of cholera occurred, ten persons being affected. Now all these ten cases were found among the non-inoculated portion of the community, and none of the inoculated suffered. We give the following selected instances by way illustration:—(*a*) In a family six out of eight were inoculated, and subsequently one of the two non-inoculated died of cholera; (*b*) in another house seven out of fourteen were inoculated, and one of the non-inoculated suffered from choleraic diarrhœa; (*c*) of a family of eight there were inoculated three, and of the five non-inoculated one fell a victim to the disease; (*d*) in another family eleven out of eighteen were inoculated, and of the seven non-inoculated, four suffered. All the inoculated persons remained intact. Hence of forty-eight persons belonging to four families, twenty-one were not vaccinated, and of these seven, or 33·3 per cent., were affected by cholera, while the twenty-seven vaccinated ones did not suffer. At present the numbers are too small for any definite conclusions to be drawn from them, but they indicate the direction in which the research lies.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

So far as this year's prize meeting of the National Rifle Association is concerned, Scotland has ample cause for self-congratulation. Not a night has closed in without some important award being won by a Scotsman, including the new Imperial £100 prize for the regular forces.

This year's victory makes the seventh win for Scotland since the institution of the match in 1862; but a long leeway has yet to be made up to equalise with either England or Ireland, the former having fourteen and the latter eleven victories to their respective accounts.

On Wednesday (18th ultimo) several competitions of importance were decided under the disadvantage of a strong westerly wind. The first stage of the Queen's Prize was concluded, the winner of the Bronze Medal being Corporal Bailey, 3d Surrey, with an aggregate of 97. P. M'Gibbon and Sergeant Johnstone, 3d Lanark, both scored 95, while A. S. Rennie, of the same corps, made 94. Altogether about a hundred competitors from Scotland will take part in the second stage, including seven or eight from the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade. The Alexandra competition was decided in the afternoon, the winner being Major Heap, 2nd Manchester, with a score of 65. Corporal Murdoch, 2d Ayr, was second with 64 points. The Prince of Walaes's Prize was carried off by Sergeant Ball, 3d Wales, with a score of 98, Sergeant Proctor, Elgin, being next with 97.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE, FIRST STAGE. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The following are the highest scorers in the first stage:—

Corporal Bailey, 3d East Surrey	31	33	33	97
Capt Bateman, 2d Tower Hamlets Eng	30	32	33	95
Sergeant Johnston, 1st Lanark	30	34	31	95
P M'Gibbon, 3d do	29	33	33	95
A C Don, do	32	32	30	94
M E Rennie, do	30	29	31	94
Staff Sergeant M'Cay, 2d Liverpool	27	35	32	94
J Donaldson, 1st Elgin	30	32	32	94
W H Hume, Border Rifles	33	32	28	93
Sergeant Ashby, 1st London	30	32	31	93
Sergeant Bates, 1st Warwick	29	31	33	93
Lieutenant Grier, 3d Renfrew	30	32	31	93
E Cowan, 3d South Stafford	29	33	31	93
Sergeant Fletcher, 3d Hants	30	33	30	93
J Darke, 2d Devon	31	31	31	93
Sergeant Handford, 2d Manchester	31	31	30	92
Corporal Firth, 3d Northumberland	31	34	27	92
Colour-Sergeant Lewis, 1st Welsh	34	32	26	92
A Lowe, 3rd West Kent	30	28	34	92
Sergeant Horton, 2d Liverpool	31	32	29	92
Sergeant J Davies, 1st Welsh	28	31	33	92
Corporal Manning, Jersey	30	32	30	92
Captain Brunton, Queen's Edinburgh	28	32	32	92
W Wren, 3d Lanark	30	33	29	92
Staff Sergeant Davidson, Canada	29	33	29	91
J Shiell, 2d Mid-Lothian	30	31	30	91
Sergeant Dick, 21 Renfrew	32	31	28	91
Sergeant M'Kellan, 1st Lanark	29	32	30	91
Corporal Starke, 1st Lanark Engineers	29	32	30	91
T Muirhead, 3d Lanark	33	33	25	91
W Izatt, 3d Lanark	28	33	30	91
J Geddes, 8th Lanark	29	33	29	91
Corporal Noakes, 1st Berkshire	31	29	31	91
Colour-Sergeant Martin, 4th Suffolk	29	34	28	91
Corporal Page, 1st Warwick	28	32	31	91
Corporal Townley 2d Border	33	32	26	91
Sergeant Lee, 2d West Riding	33	33	25	91
Qr-mr-Sergeant Johnston, 1 Border	28	28	35	91
Sergeant Bayles, Canada	30	35	27	90
Lieut Columbine, 2d Tower Ham Eng	28	32	30	90
J L Green, 1st Norfolk	30	32	28	90
Sergeant Starmer, 1st Northumberland	30	30	30	90
T Magnay, 3d Northumberland	31	32	27	90
Sergeant Crann, 2d Lanark	28	30	32	90
J Young, 3d Lanark	29	32	29	90
D Rodger, 8th Lanark	32	32	26	90
C Campbell, 1st Lancashire	29	31	30	90
C Fairhurst, 1st Liverpool	32	32	26	90
T Meyrs, 2d Liverpool	32	32	26	90
Qr-Mr Arkell, 4th East Surrey	32	29	29	90
Captain Foster, do	31	28	31	90
Sergeant Kemp, 1st West Surrey	26	29	34	90
Corporal Gorman, do	31	31	28	90
Sergeant Baxter, 3d West York	29	34	27	90
Arm-Sergeant Taylor, 1st West York	29	29	32	90
Sergeant Robertson, 1st Perth	30	32	28	90
Sergeant Binning, 3d Renfrew	31	34	25	90
Bandsman Moore, 1st Somerset	33	29	28	90
Colour-Sergeant Jeune, Jersey	32	30	28	90
Corporal Tressider, 1st Cornwall	29	31	30	90
Corporal Borthwick, 5th Durham	30	32	28	90

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

The Kolapore Imperial Challenge Cup, given by the Raja of Kolapore, is competed for by teams of eight, representing the Mother Country, the Colonies, and teams from the Channel Islands, seven shots per man being fired with the Martini-Henry rifle at 200, 500 and 600 yards, as in the first stage of the Queen's Prize. There is a special "Colonial" prize of £80 awarded to the team, exclusive of the Mother Country, which makes the highest score. On the present occasion teams were entered from the Mother Country, Canada, Jersey, and Guernsey. At an early stage of the contest the superiority of the Mother Country team became apparent, although the Canadians made a better score than the home Volunteers at 600 yards. One of the features of the competition was the shooting of Private C. W. Wattleworth, of the 2nd Liverpool, an ex-silver medallist, who attained the coveted "century" out of the possible 105. Curiously enough, he had precisely the same score last year, made up of the same range totals. The victory of the Mother Country in the match to-day in their fifth consecutive, the last occasion on which the Canadians won being in the final year of Wimbledon. The winning score of the Mother Country last year—741 out of the possible 840—was a best on record. Canada, which takes the special prize of P80, has only five times won the match since its institution in 1871, and none of the other teams has ever secured the trophy.

MOTHER COUNTRY.—Captain, Maj. Thorburn.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pte C W Wattleworth, 2nd Liverpool	32	35	33	100
Corp J H Scott, Border Rifles	34	31	26	91
Corp Tatlow, Coventry	32	30	27	89
Sergt Davies, 1st Welsh	28	27	21	86
Pte A Stocks, 2nd Liverpool	27	28	30	85
Major Brown, 3rd Lanark	32	26	26	84
Pte M S Rennie, 3rd Lanark	28	28	28	84
Pte Trask, H A C	30	26	24	80
	243	231	225	699

CANADA (winners of Colonial prize of £80) Captain, Major Ibbotson.

A Hayhurst	32	30	29	91
Pte Ralston	29	30	30	89
Staff-Sergt Davidson	29	25	32	86
Lieut Mitchell	27	28	30	85
Qr-mr-Sergt Ogg	31	31	21	83
Sergt Bertram	27	22	33	82
Staff-Sergt Simpson	31	25	26	82
Sergt Milligan	27	23	29	79
	233	214	230	677

JERSEY.—Captain, Col. Robins.

P Hamon	30	29	33	92
E Hellem	29	30	27	86
J Manning	26	27	31	84
P Gaudin	29	28	25	82
J Gaudin	31	23	26	80
J Marett	30	30	19	79
T A Lyte	31	24	23	78
C Altier	27	20	27	74
	233	211	211	655

GUERNSEY.—Captain, Col. Tardiff.

Col-Sgt Allridge	29	31	27	87
Corpl J Smith	29	28	28	85
Sergt Beck	29	29	27	85
A Jory	28	29	27	84
Lieut Abbyer	28	27	27	82
Sergt King	30	28	22	80
Sergt Brache	25	30	21	76
— Falla	27	13	23	63
	229	215	202	642

The chief event on Thursday (19 ult.) was the shooting for the St. George's Vase. The following are the best scores:—

THE ST GEORGE'S CHALLENGE VASE—First STAGE.

Seven shots at 600 yards.

Sgt Galloway, 2nd Ayr	35
Sgt Heywood, 1st Welsh Fus	35
Cl-Sgt Howell, 2nd E Surrey	35
Cpl Knight, 3rd E Surrey	34
Pte Shaw, 4th Manchester	34
Pte Howland, 1st Somerset	34
R Thornton, 2d Liverpool	33
Sgt Middlemas, Bor Rifles	33
R Little, do	33
Sgt Phillips, 1st Hants	33
Cpl Charles, 4th do	33
Pte Luff, 1st London	33
Cpl Buckley, 1 W York Eng	32
G Chapman, 1st Chinque Pts	32
F M Cornford, 4th Suffolk	32
A Bosanquet, do	32
Sgt Meikle, Queen's Edin	32
F Jones, 1st Welsh Fus	32
L Richards, 3d Glam	32
Corporal Smith, Guernsey	32
D Rodger, 8th Lanark	32
R Carswell, 4th do	32
Cpl Latham, 1st Liverpool	32
H Porter, do	32
C-Sgt Frost, 3d W Kent	32
Cpl Neville, 20th Middlesex	32
S Geering, 13th do	32
Bugler Lamb, Border Rifles	32
Major Walker, 3d S Staff	32
C-Sgt Hull, 1st Leicester	32
Pt M'Gill 2d S Lanc	32
Pt Kambery, Canada	32
Sergt Pratt, 2d Worcester	31
Capt Freemantle, 1st Bucks	31
Corporal Whitney, do	31
Sergt Harvey, 2d Cheshire	31
Sergt Robertson, 1st Eglin	31
Sergt Moffit, 5th Durham	31
Lt Shancott, 2nd C'wall Art	31
F Mansfield, 1st Devon	31
Sergt Holman, 1st E Kent	31
Captain Arnell, 5th Hants	31
Sergeant Warburton, 1st do	31
Sgt William, 2d Glamorgam	31
H Mcilwhan, 2nd Gloster	31
Sergeant Russell, 1st Lanark	31
J Meikle, London Scottish	31
Sgt Innes, 20th Middlesex	31
J Henry, do	31
J Varney, 4th do	31
Sgt Robertson, 2nd Mid-Lo	31
Corporal Ewen, 1st Stirling	31
Corpl, Scott, Border Rifles	31
Pte Robinson, 1st Lincoln	31
Sgt Howarth, 1 Manchester	31
Sergt Rennett, 2d Oxford	31
Sgt Dabinett, 2d Cornwall	31
Bandsman Moore, 1 Somerset	31
Cpl Charles, 4th Hants	31
Sergeant King, Canada	31

IN THIBET AND BHUTAN.

The Rev. W. S. Sutherland, M.A., writing to the "Englishman" says:—

In May the Training School at Kalimpong is closed for a fortnight. So I was free to indulge my gipsy nature a short time. Mr. Macara came in from Sikkim, and together we set off over the hills to Bhutan. After leaving Kalimpong with its green fields, purple terraces and peaceful hamlets, our path lay for four days through lonely forests. It was thoroughly refreshing on the third day to emerge from the gloom of rocks and trees to find a grassy flat with two houses nestling among featherly bamboos, children playing and men and women busy with their work. The oldest inhabitant, when asked about the road, was very discouraging. We should certainly lose our road, and if we found it we should be bled to death by leeches, and that we should not find water for a very long way. We pronounced him a pessimist, into whose soul the gloom of the forest around had entered; and after further conversation went on our journey singing. But the old man of the woods was not far wrong.

A BRAHMIN PRIEST.

On the sixth day from starting, we stayed in the midst of a pretty large colony of Nepalese Bhutan. At the house of the head man we found a number of people gathered together. These listened with much interest to the preaching of the Gospel. Among them was a Brahmin, who had travelled all over India from Peshawar and Karachi to Ceylon. At last he had settled among the Nepalese on the Bhutan frontier as their priest. "And in all your wanderings have you found rest?" I asked him. "Rest, rest," he said, "how should I find rest?" I told him of Jesus who calls all the weary and heavy laden to find rest in Him. We had a long talk that day and the next. He seemed to have got tired of wandering and searching and to have settled down to practical agnosticism. I gave him the Gospel according to St. Luke. He said he would come to Kalimpong in the cold weather, and would then stay some days and hear more of this salvation.

A day's march from this place we spent the Lord's day, a very restful time. Here a Nepalese came asking us to see his brother, who had been bitten by a poisonous snake. We found him in great pain, and his body considerably swollen. We did for him what we could, and on Monday morning he was reported much better. When we began speaking about the Saviour to this household, we found to our surprise that they knew about Christ. They had lived for some time a short distance from Kalimpong, and this lad that had been bitten by the snake had been taught in our school. We urged them to follow Christ.

OVER THE ETERNAL SNOWS.

We now left the Nepalese and Bhutanese and marched on through Thibet, which at this point, comes down like a wedge between Sikkim and Bhutan. We passed very few houses, and all we could do among the Thibetans was to offer them one of the Gospels in their own tongue. Onward and upward, we went through oaks, firs and pines and juniper, through forests of rhododendrons all ablaze with great blossoms, white, yellow, pink and crimson. We were now close to the eternal snows. We camped under the shelter of great overhanging rocks. These afforded a much warmer refuge than a tent or even a house. They looked towards the south, and the warmth absorbed from the sun during the day they gave to us at night. The shadow of a great rock in a weary land is grateful in the severe cold as in fierce heat. As the evening drew on, the mist that had obscured the distant scene rolled away and the world seemed to be at our feet. The mountains rose from the great plains of India, which stretched like a great sea away to the far horizon. Round us, close to us, were the pure white snows rising like pinnacles of a heavenly temple. Next day we tramped occasionally through snow, which reflected the light painfully.

Then we came upon the great rolling uplands where the Thibetans graze their yaks. As we walked over them we could shut our eyes and imagine that we were on a moor in Scotland with a cold breeze blowing over it. A day's march brought us to the abrupt descent into the valley of the Mochoo. Down, down, we went through the most glorious firs and pines; down past a herd of yaks, down to the valley of the river. Then we felt ourselves in fairy land. The valley was a vision of cypresses and pines. It was clothed with ferns, irises, buttercups forget-me-nots, anemones and all beautiful flowers. The air was perfumed with the scent of wild roses, while the tumbling river made the sweetest music answering to the gentle sough of the wind blowing through the pines.

STOPPED AT RINCHINGONG.

On we went along the glen passing two villages much to the surprise of the Thibetans who were very pleasant. As we approached Rinchingong, we saw a man hurrying on in front to give news of our coming. When we arrived at the village the whole population was out to see us. We passed on to what evidently is the village square, or market cross, and then began inquiries as to whence we came and whither we were going. To which we replied that we had come from Kalimpong and with their permission should return thither. A number of the men come down as traders to Kalimpong and recognised me. We soon became friends. Men, women and children crowded round us. We were probably the first Europeans that many of the women and most of the children had seen. The Thibetans told us that we could not go to Kalimpong by Yatung; to which we replied that it really did not matter much to us which way we returned. We had not come by Sikkim and we did not care if we did not go that way. This seemed to be a little puzzling to them.

CHINESE OFFICERS.

By and bye some Chinese officers from Yatung were reported to be approaching, and the chief Thibetans asked us to go back a bit of the way we came. So we retired from the village, and had a long palaver with the Chinese. They said that we should remain where we were for the night. We pitched our camp by the river and gave away some Gospels in Thibetan, and were congratulating ourselves on the opportunity of seeing more of Rinchingong and its people on the morrow, when, just as it was getting dark, other Chinese officers arrived to say that we should go up to Yatung at once and next day we should return by the Jeylap Pass, which is about seven miles from Yatung.

THE TRADE MART AT YATUNG.

Darkness fell before we reached the fortified barrier which the Chinese have fixed straight across the valley between Rinchingong and Yatung so that they that would pass from Rinchingong to Yatung and upwards may not be able, and that none may cross over hence to Rinchingong. Arrived at the fort, we were most hospitably entertained by the Chinese, and after a while were escorted higher up. This more elevated locality we were given to understand was the prospective mart opened to foster trade between India and Thibet. It was dark; but we saw all the trade that was to be seen, and as much as there is likely to be for a considerable space of time.

CHINESE ESCORT INTO SIKKIM.

We were informed that to keep us from harm a Chinese escort would accompany us to the Sikkim frontier in the morning. Discipline is evidently at a discount among Chinese soldiers. In the morning, after various messages from the Commanding Officer to our escort, we started without the military. Two Chinese soldiers in brilliant array overtook us. Armed with an umbrella each, the brave men brought us in safety to Sikkim.

LESSONS OF THE TRIP.

As we descended the snowy barrier between Thibet and Sikkim we were anew impressed with the importance of the position we hold in Kalimpong for working among the Thibetans. Kalimpong is one of their great trade depots. Traders come here regularly from enormous distances—from the very heart of Thibet. Here the Gospel may be preached to Thibet if we use our opportunity.

I received fresh cheer also to go on with our bazar preaching to the Nepalese. From Bhutan and the regions round about they come, and may, in Kalimpong Bazar, while they have some leisure from buying and selling, find the Pearl of Great Price.

Above all, both among Thibetans and Nepalese, we should sow the seed of Christian books and tracts, which will speak to them when they are far from us.

GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS.

On Tuesday evening (17th ult.) the final in the St. Andrews Golf Club scratch competition between Mr. P. C. Anderson, ex-amateur champion, and Mr. L. Auchterlonie, came off over the links, and, the players being reckoned among the best of the club members, the match attracted a great amount of interest, and was followed by a large crowd. Auchterlonie took the lead at the start and won the first two holes, but the ex-champion secured the next three and stood one up, with five played. Auchterlonie, however, regained two of his losses. The short hole was halved, but the end hole fell to Auchterlonie, who turned two up. Homeward, Anderson won the first hole, but his opponent secured the high and heather holes, making him three up with six to play. Anderson won the hole across, and Auchterlonie the gingerbeer hole. The next was halved, Auchterlonie being thus dormy three. He secured the corner of the dyke, and became winner of the match by four and two to play.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor, on July 18. Her Majesty afterwards conferred knighthoods upon Messrs. H. Prinsep (judge of the Calcutta High Court), T. Roe, M.P., T. Robinson, M.P., P. Manfield, M.P., J. Lee, M.P., J. Hutton, (Dr.) T. G. Stewart, Isaac Pitman, T. Wemyss Reid, R. Tangye, T. Thornton, G. Williams, R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., Seymour Haden. R. Hunter, J.A. Russell, J. Murch, and Bosdin Leech.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BLACHx Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS,—LONDON,—STRASBOURG.
COMPAGNIE-FRANÇAISE.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

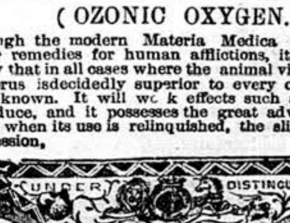
GUARANTEED "EXCEL" ABSOLUTELY PURE
COCOA
6D PACKETS 1/-(¼lb) 2/-(½lb) TINS

"I have every confidence in recommending it for its dietetic and sustaining properties."—(*Signed*) GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., &c., Analyst, *Late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS,
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE,
nvented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is onsidered harmful; guaranteed without Sugar or farinaceous ubstances. In Boxes. (Vide *Lancet*).

AGENTS: MINCK & HIND, LAHORE.

Train your Moustache in
•the way it should go.•



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

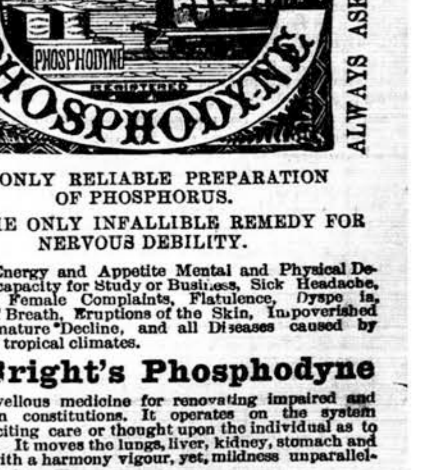
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadev Road, Bombay.

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression,

PRECAUTION & WARNING



ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to be enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF
GOUT & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This Vinous-Elixir is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative. Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for Anemia, Chlorosis; for Scrofulous Affections, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: Bombay, Kemp & Co; Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria

« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

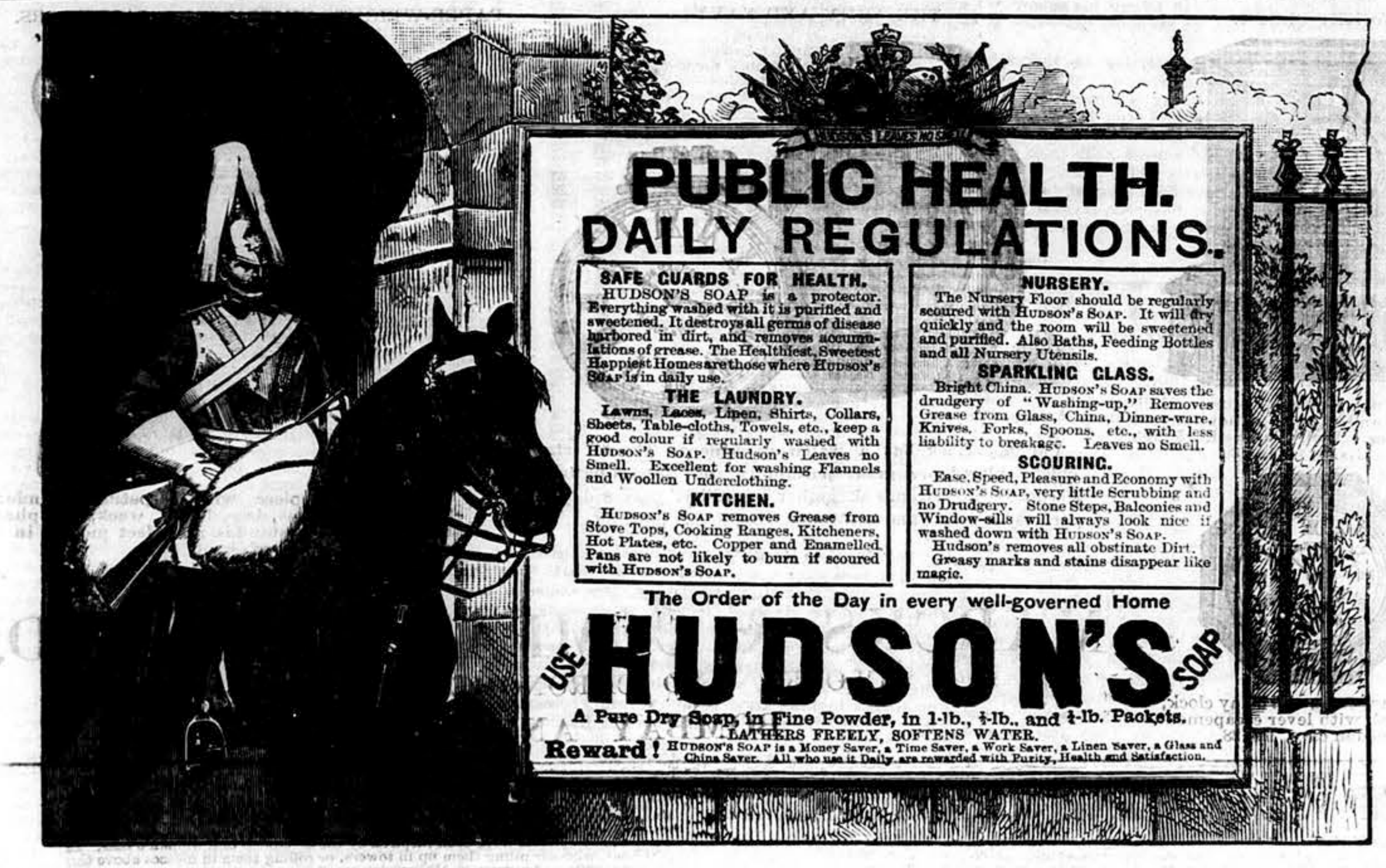
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1246 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents, KEMP & Co., Ld., 7 Elphinston Circle, Bombay.

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.



PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leave no smell.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
1/ 2/
2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & C. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt" LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
CHE
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, &c., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

GREEN DIAMOND BASS
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S
BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS
(1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.
SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
Trade W Mark
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.	A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.	
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.	

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"Cadbury's"
PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—The Analyst.
"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—Lancet.
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.........	Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME	„ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID	„ 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates,
Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

BOMBAY BRANCH : 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.

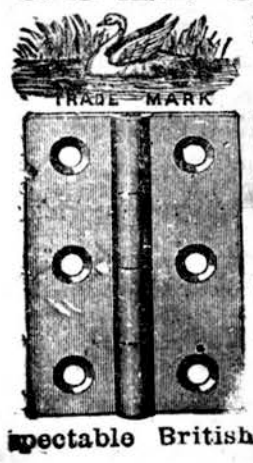
Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAN

WROUGHT IRO HINGE

ARE THE CHEAPES AND BEST IN THE MARKE

Indentor can obtain same through all re spectable British Merchants

---

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

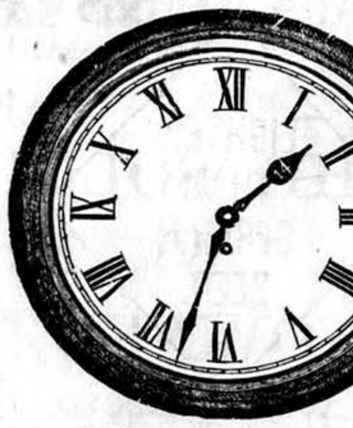
We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

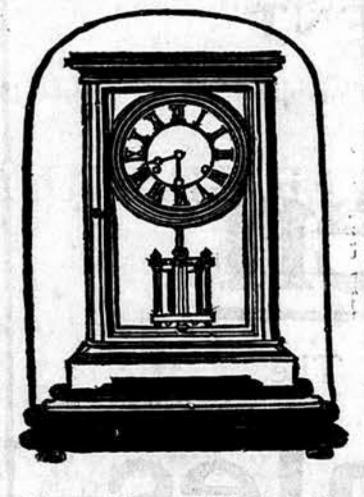
Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

WALL CLOCKS.



English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

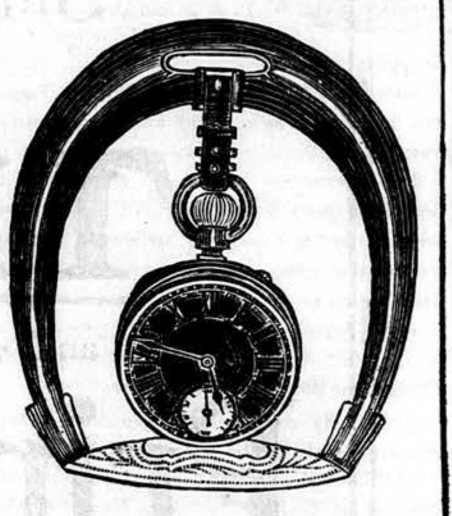
C. MARCKS & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.

Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.

With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

REGULATOR CLOCK.

8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.

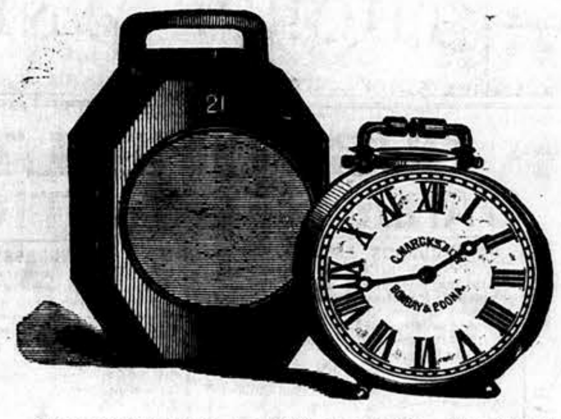
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

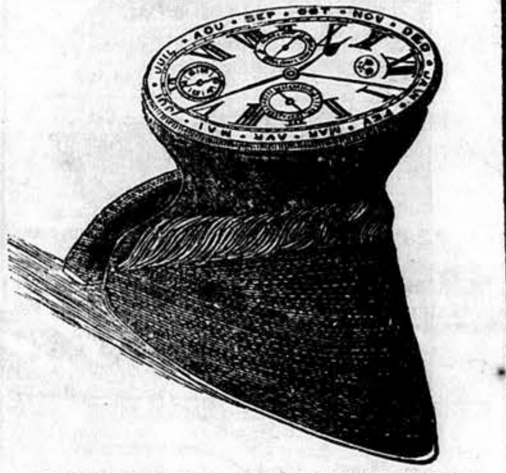
THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.

Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

PAPER-WEIGHTS TIMEPIECES & CALENDARS.



An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a hore's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely displays it to advantage. The caprices and exigencies of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether piling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses above the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a frizzy mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways differing widely from the simple *chevelure* of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it :—

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils

But whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using EDWARDS' "HARLENE," the only Hair Producer and Restorer so scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

WORLD-RENOWNED

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Is a Phenomenal Success.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"SIR,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.

"MRS. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

EDWARDS' HARLENE

Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.

NOTHING SO EFFECTUAL AS EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

"DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'

"E. RICKET,
595, High-road, Gunnersbury."

EDWARDS' HARLENE

Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.

"W. A. RUDSTEAD,
"46, Handsworth-street, Glasgow."

EDWARDS' HARLENE

Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and unsurpassed as a Dressing

WORLD-RENOWNED

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Is a Phenomenal Success.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"DEAR SIR,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.

"S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

EDWARDS' HARLENE

For Curing Baldness. Acts at once.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"SIR,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4 years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."

Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

EDWARDS' HARLENE

Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

A DISTANT FRIEND.

"DEAR SIR,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair. Kindly forward another large bottle.

"Private ARTHUR HARRIS.
"Kuse-el-nil Barracks, Cairo, Egypt."

EDWARDS' HARLENE

Positively stops the Hair from Falling.

PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

EDWARDS & CO.,

95, HIGH HOLBORN. LONDON, W.C.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA, THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.

A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin

[illegible] 1d and 2s. 9d. per Bottle

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

---

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors :—

The Distillers Company, Ltd.,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents :—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexia, &
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Safayette. PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £ 4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co.,
BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR

AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN**, *Penang.*

VIAL'S WINE

TRADE MARK.

TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA
ESSENCE OF MEAT
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.	Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France

KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES :—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.

All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.